

VOL. XXVIII.—No 927.

MELBOURNE: MARCH 20th, 1913.

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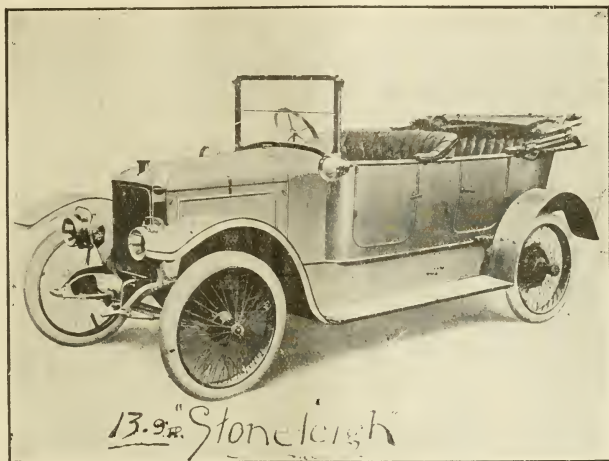
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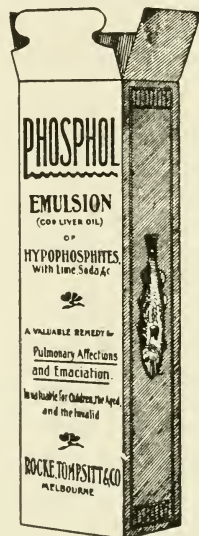


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THE AUSTRALASIAN Journal of Pharmacy.

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No. 327.

MARCH 20TH, 1913.

Vol. XXVIII.

ENGLAND

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

London,

8th February, 1913.

NATIONAL INSURANCE NOTES.

At 9 a.m. on January 15 the first insurance prescription was presented to a London pharmacist, and was dispensed, thus inaugurating a new era in pharmacy which may be for better or worse, according to the manner in which the altered conditions are met. No difficulty arose in this particular instance regarding the payment for the bottle. A label was attached indicating from whom the bottle was obtained, and the price paid for it, also stating that the amount would be refunded if the bottle were returned in good condition. Further negotiations by pharmacists have led to the Insurance Commissioners to approve of a late dispensing fee for

a provisional period of three months, provided it does not exceed 6d., and is only paid on prescriptions marked "urgent" by the doctor and presented to a pharmacist after ordinary closing hours. The local committees are not approving of the use of stock mixtures, on the ground that such practice tends to bring about stereotyped prescribing and to disregard the idiosyncrasy of each particular patient. There seems to be no objection to doctors ordering remedies from approved formularies, and this plan is being adopted with advantage in some districts. Another question which has arisen is when "Aqua" is written by the doctor, whether Aqua Distillate should be used and charged for. The general opinion is that ordinary water should be used, but in order to settle the point, the matter has been referred to the doctors' committee, and it has been decided to ask the Insurance Committee to provide for extra payment if distilled water is insisted upon. One result of the Act is a great

INCREASE IN THE USE OF DRUGS.

which, the "Pharmaceutical Journal" says, was very marked during the first week of the practical operation of the Insurance scheme. Wholesale druggists have already felt the effect of the increased demand, and certainly a more active tone has been remarked in the drug and chemical markets even at this early date, and possibly before long the operation of the Act will affect the values of some of these products which are so sensitive to the influences of supply and demand. The amount of doctoring and drugging which must have been done during the first week of the scheme must have been tremendous. Possibly when the novelty has worn off, things will settle down to a steady level, and there will be a greater appreciation of the scriptural injunction: "They that be whole need not a physician, but they that are sick."

PHARMACEUTICAL DEFENCE.

The increased risk of dispensing errors under the National Insurance Act scheme is causing an accession of members to the Chemists' Defence Association. At the last meeting of directors, over fifty new members were enrolled. A number of cases of serious errors were considered, and cheques passed in payment of claims made. In one case the Association had to pay £120 owing to a solution of perchloride of iron having been accidentally given to a patient instead of tincture of rhubarb, causing loosening and subsequent extraction of several teeth and impairment of digestion. In other cases laudanum was given instead of tincture of rhubarb; bromidia instead of black draught; and carbolic acid instead of carbolio oil. The January number of the "Anti-Cutting Record," the official organ of the P.A.T.A., contains an interesting reference to the recent Australian Defence movement. "We are pleased," the article states, "to see that our pharmaceutical friends at the Antipodes have now successfully floated their Australian equivalent of the British C.D.A., namely, 'Pharmaceutical Defence Limited.' As far as we can judge from a hurried survey of the papers received, the P.D.L. will differ from the C.D.A. in the important respect that whilst the latter has proved strong enough to carry its own load of liability from the beginning, its Australian sister has adopted the cautious plan of subletting the risks through an Australian insurance office. Recent events in Australia have shown the urgent necessity for such an Association, and we heartily wish our friends 'down under' the fullest success in their endeavour."

CHEAP DRUGS.

In the House of Commons on January 29, the Marquis of Tullibardine asked the Secretary to the Treasury if he was aware that in Scotland a special cheap line of drugs and bandages was being manufactured wholesale for the use of retail chemists on the National Insurance Act panel, and that chemists had to stock goods much inferior to those they had been accustomed to deal in; and whether he would give directions that thoroughly good materials only would be used?

Mr. Masterman: So far as I am aware there is no foundation for the suggestion in the first part of the question. Every chemist is required by the terms of his agreement with the Insurance Committee to supply drugs of good quality. It is the duty of every Insurance Committee to see that this condition is strictly observed, and if the noble lord can inform me of any instance in which drugs of inferior quality are being supplied to insured persons by chemists on the panel I will immediately communicate with the Insurance Committee concerned.—The Marquis of Tullibardine: Is the right hon. gentleman not aware that there is a special quality of articles now being sold under the description "Insurance quality"—such as bandages two yards short and of inferior material, of so-called "absorbent wool"—at 10½d. per lb., whereas the ordinary quality costs 1s. 8d. per lb.; and that boracic lint is supplied at half the ordinary price, the weight being made up by extra boracic?—Mr. Masterman: That statement is similar to a good many that have been made.

A cablegram published in the Melbourne papers on March 1st stated that allegations were being made that an inferior quality of drugs was being supplied to insurance patients.—Ed. A.J.P.I.

THE TITLE OF "PHARMACIST."

In the Bow County Court, on January 15, before his Honour Judge Snyly, K.C., the Council of the Pharmaceutical Society sued Albert Ed. Browne, of 48 Victoria-road, Wood-street, Walthamstow, to recover a penalty of £5 incurred by the defendant on October 24, 1912, in taking, using, and exhibiting the name or title "pharmacist" contrary to the provisions of the Pharmacy Act, 1868 (31-32 Vic. cap. 121). Mr. W. H. Quarrell appeared for the Council, and the defendant in person. Geo. Waldo, inspector employed by the Society, said that on October 24 last he called at Victoria-road and saw the name over the door "A. E. Browne's Drug Stores." He went inside and purchased certain articles, including the two bottles produced. There was a label on each, "A. E. Browne, cash pharmacist." There was no one else in the shop when witness went in. One was a bottle of camphorated oil, and the other tincture of quinine and iron. Defendant said that the man who put the labels on was a young man he took into partnership and whom he discharged. The young man lived in the house, and he must have put the labels on whilst defendant was away from the shop in the evening. He wrote to the Pharmaceutical Society and said defendant was trading as a pharmacist. Mr. Quarrell pointed out that the defendant had admitted the sale of one bottle bearing the label in question and did not think it was necessary to call any further evidence. Defendant further explained that the labels in question were printed for his father three years ago, and owing to the mistake, had not been used, but had been left about the shop, where the young man must have got hold of them. His Honour said that the sale of at least one of the bottles was clearly proved, and there must be a verdict for the amount claimed. Judgment was entered accordingly with costs.

FRENCH AND GERMAN PHARMACY LAW.

In the main, the provisions of the National Insurance Act regarding the separation of dispensing and prescribing, says the *Pharmaceutical Journal*, follow the principle which has for a long time been embodied in the pharmacy law of many European countries, but while in this country the principle is made to apply only in the case of medicines supplied to a portion of the population, it has in France and Germany and elsewhere on the Continent a general application. The oldest European law which is still in force bearing on the matter is probably a French enactment of considerably more than a hundred years ago, which forbids all but pharmacists to compound or sell medicines, while a subsequent enactment gives the right to doctors to supply medicines to patients in places where there is no chemist. The German law was revised in 1902, an Act of that year empowering the president of the provincial government to license physicians in places where there are no chemists' shops to establish a private dispensary. The physician to whom in Germany permission is given to dispense his own medicines is required to use proper appliances and to keep an adequate supply of certain specified drugs. The regulations also require him to have a cupboard fixed in a part of the room lighted by daylight, and the cupboard must be provided with a lock and fitted with shelves and drawers, so that the regulation providing that certain drugs be kept apart from other drugs may be complied with. The apparatus for dispensing enumerated in the law are, balances and weights, mortars and pestles, evaporating dishes, and tin and porcelain infusion pots. Further, he must have in the room a copy of the *Pharmacopœia*, a copy of the statutory scale of charges for medicines, a copy of the regulations as to dispensing of medicines by doctors, a register in which must be kept an account of drugs purchased, a day book in which must be registered all prescriptions dispensed, together with the prices charged, and also his licence to keep a "hausapotheken." In Germany, doctors' dispensaries, like chemists' shops, must be open to inspection by the local medical officer of health, accompanied by other inspectors, one of whom is a pharmacist. In other European countries similar laws are in force prohibiting the dispensing of medicines by doctors except in special cases, and making the surgery of a doctor, who is allowed to dispense, subject to inspection in the same way as a chemist's shop, and thus insuring that the drugs used are of the pharmacopœial standard and properly compounded. It is hardly necessary to point out that in this country doctors' dispensaries are not open to inspection, and that the doctor, unlike the chemist and druggist, is not required to comply with the Sale of Food and Drugs Act, the Weights and Measures Acts, or the Pharmacy Acts. Nor is there in the Regulations as to Medical Benefit under the Insurance Act anything to require those medical practitioners who, in rural districts, may dispense medicines for insured persons to comply with those Acts. In this respect, therefore, the provisions of the National Insurance Act as to the dispensing of

medicines by doctors differs from other European legislation.

A PHARMACIST'S TRADE UNION.

The Liverpool Chemists' Association has appointed a committee to draw up a trade union scheme for pharmacists. The idea is that every member must sign a binding pledge of loyalty, in addition to paying an entrance fee and subscription. Provisional rules adopted are as follows:

National Society of Chemists.

- (a) To associate and unite all those engaged in the profession and business of pharmacy.
- (b) To promote unity and honest dealing, and protect the pharmacist against certain abuses.
- (c) To create such benefits as may be decided upon.
- (d) The establishment of a fund or funds.
- (e) To secure or assist in securing, by legislation or otherwise, a proper recognition of the rights of the pharmacist to dispense all medicines, and to protect the trade interests and promote the material welfare of the members.
- (f) To give advice and legal and other assistance to members, in all trade matters generally.
- (g) The adoption of any other method, within the limits allowed by the law, as may be considered advisable in the general interest of members.

At the meeting called to discuss the matter, pharmacists were urged to be honest with themselves and candidly admit that they "never had a legal right or privilege worth fighting for from a business point of view." Their claim to State recognition was "based on sounder foundations than any right of old could be," and they should "hoist as the union flag the motto, 'State recognition of the Chemists' right; not hereditary, but won by years of faithful public service and proved efficiency.'" What was now wanted was "recognition of the fact that the business of pharmacy must henceforward be conducted on lines that, whilst protecting the welfare of the public, will ensure the pharmacist some protection and reasonable payment for the special skill and knowledge of medicines which he alone possesses." It was in the public interest to secure the pharmacist a decent livelihood, and, as the public would remain indifferent so long as they wrongly imagined that they were saving money at the expense of pharmacists, it was the duty of pharmacists to protect the public against their own folly, and save themselves from the consequence of it. Pharmacists were suffering for the sins of their predecessors, and their sense of independence was passing away. A Trade Official was needed—"a professional in the art of collective bargaining, who must also be a professional agitator and a fearless propagandist, with a knowledge of publicity and the principles of organisation." It was only by some strong system of unionism of the kind indicated that pharmacists would ever be able to exert their proper influence in the community.

VERONAL POISONING.

At the inquest on the death of Hugh Trevanum, which has excited a large amount of public attention, Dr. Wilcox, one of the leading

authorities, made the following statement in the course of his evidence. He said "I think the position at the present time is a very unfortunate and dangerous one, because this poisonous substance is not on the Poisons Schedule, and really it could be bought under no restrictions at all. There is nothing to prevent a person who is not a registered chemist and druggist from selling the poison. Anyone might sell it, and anyone might buy it. In the case of a qualified chemist and druggist they know the risks, and would only sell it on prescription, but there is nothing to prevent a chemist or anyone else from selling it in large quantities. There has been a large number of cases of veronal poisoning all over the country in the last two years, and it is most desirable that some restriction should be placed upon the sale of this poison. There are many preparations almost identical with veronal, but differing slightly in chemical composition, which are similarly dangerous." The jury and coroner expressed their entire agreement with him. In this connection, it is interesting to note that in March, 1912, the Council of the Pharmaceutical Society recommended that diethyl-barbituric acid and other derivatives of barbituric acid and all poisonous ureides and their derivatives should be added to Part II. of the Schedule to the Poisons and Pharmacy Act, 1908. A resolution to that effect was forwarded to the Privy Council, but up to the present the Privy Council has not given approval to the resolution. The resolution was so worded that medicinal, another substance included in our report of poisoning cases this week, would have been added to the Poison Schedule had the Privy Council given its assent.

A cablegram from London during the month mentioned that the jury had added a rider to its verdict that veronal should be added to the list of scheduled poisons.—Ed. A.J.P.

CLAIM AGAINST A CHEMIST.

At the Berks Assizes on January 15, before Mr. Justice Channell and a special jury, Arthur H. Bingham, chemist, was sued for damages for supplying a poisonous drug when asked for a box of glycerine suppositories. It appeared that the defendant in error supplied morphine suppositories, and counsel for the plaintiff contended that these contained sufficient poison to kill an adult person, and that in any case they should not be used except under a physician's advice. One suppository was administered to a child, and only that the mistake was quickly discovered was the child's life saved. Dr. Dickson deposed that when he was called in to attend the child he was in a comatose condition, which was not to be wondered at, seeing that each suppository contained 1 grain of morphine. The defence was a denial of negligence (the mistake being attributed to a wholesale firm), but an admission of liability. Plaintiff's expenses had been settled, and it rested with the jury to assess the damages. These were fixed at £50, and judgment was entered accordingly.

OPTICAL NOTES.

At the January meeting of the Western Pharmacists' Association, Mr. D. A. McNab, F.R.C.S.,

gave an interesting lecture on ophthalmic surgery, in the course of which he lucidly described the construction of the eye, and explained how the anterior portions were protective whilst the focussing was all carried out by the posterior. One of the most common of diseases was that of affections of the conjunctiva, and known as conjunctivitis, of which there were many known types. The bacilli causing the disease was destroyed by zinc sulphate, although, curiously enough, this salt was the best cure. The action was a peculiar one, and best results were obtained by ionisation methods, details of which the lecturer explained, and were very simple. Passing over various other diseases of the eye which have received attention in recent years, Mr. MacNab touched a branch of ophthalmic surgery very useful to the pharmacist, namely, the question of foreign bodies in the eye. There were two ways in which foreign matter might lodge in the eye. Firstly a piece of grit or sand might be driven hard by the wind, in which case the patient received it with an open eye, and the substance was driven into the cornea, and should not be interfered with unless it readily came away by using a piece of cotton wool to brush it off, otherwise, a surgeon should be consulted, and if the pharmacist was certain the patient was going to see a surgeon at once—say, within fifteen or twenty minutes—it was quite permissible for him to put into the eye a few drops of cocaine solution, say, 1 per cent. or 2 per cent. The second way was by a speck of dust floating into the eye, in which case the removal was a simple matter. Speaking of iritis, the lecturer said that it was often caused by pyorrhœa, and he said that in this connection he had worked with dentists, and it was his opinion that a tooth-brush should only be used one day before being made antiseptic again. He thought the rule was, "One day in use and six days in carbolic." This remark was greeted with applause. At the close of the lecture a number of questions were asked, all of which were interesting, and were answered readily by the lecturer, who was accorded a very hearty vote of thanks.

GENERAL.

The Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain, on January 27, recovered a penalty of £5 against an unqualified person for selling Belladonna plaster, a poison within the meaning of the Pharmacy Act, 1868.

Purity of Drugs in Glamorgan. — At the meeting of the Glamorgan County Insurance Committee, the question was raised as to what steps were being taken to see that the drugs supplied were up to standard. Councillor Arnott pointed out that the chemists came under the Food and Drugs Act, and inspectors could call on them at any time. The doctors, however, were not so called upon. It was decided to write the Commissioners asking what steps were being taken to see that the drugs were up to standard.

The Opinion of a Prominent Oddfellow. — At the annual meeting of the Exeter District Branch of the Manchester Unity Independent Order of Oddfellows, the Provincial Grand Master, in his inaugural address, said the doc-

tors had kept them in a state of suspense about medical benefit, and he was bound to confess—strong trade unionist as he was—that he had no sympathy with them. When one remembered the amount of their former pay and what had now been offered them, he thought they were being treated most generously, and he considered if anyone wanted to be better paid it was the chemist.

Mr. Frederick Grimwade, son of Mr. E. Norton Grimwade, of Messrs. Felton, Grimwade and Co., Melbourne, has just completed two years' pupillage with Messrs. Wright, Layman and Umney Ltd. He left London on January 30 via the Cape, and on his arrival in Melbourne he will enter the laboratory of the firm, which is at present in charge of Mr. W. Russell Grimwade, B.Sc. Mr. Grimwade, jun., has undergone a complete course of analytical and laboratory work, and has also received training in counting house methods and the buying departments of the Mincing Lane drug firms.

ORIGINAL AND SELECTED ARTICLES.

British Proprietary Medicines Inquiry.

Further interesting evidence has been taken by the Royal Commission during the month. At the last sitting, Mr. E. S. Waring, a director of Boots Ltd., and a qualified chemist and druggist, said he had had forty years' experience in the business. There were 534 shops controlled by Boots. He had had a list compiled of all the remedies mentioned in "Secret Remedies" and "More Secret Remedies," and he thought the Committee would be interested in an analysis showing what sale (if any) the articles there referred to had at the 534 chemists' shops he represented. He found that out of 269 different articles mentioned in those books, 121 had no sale whatever, and most of those he had never heard of, and some he knew were dead; 57 had a very poor intermittent sale, being articles which they did not stock but very occasionally obtained to order; 1 required a wine licence and they did not sell it, 12 had a fair sale, 23 had a good sale; 25 had a very good sale, and 30 had a very large sale; so that out of 269 articles there were only 55 which might be said to have a very good sale. The articles which he had referred to as having very large or a large or a good sale had been on sale in many cases for many years. As regarded the cost of proprietary articles alleged in the pages of "Secret Remedies," it had been pointed out that although in the preface there was a statement that "nothing is allowed for the cost of making up the ingredients into the form in which they are sold, or for bottles, boxes, packages, etc.," nothing was said about rents, rates, taxes, labour, and carriage. He would like to point out that the prices were not as a rule unreasonable, having regard to the trade. Take as an example Beecham's Pills. They were said to cost the public 1s. 1½d.; they could, however, be bought by the public and Boots sold them for 10½d. for fifty-six pills. That price included 1½d. duty, so that it might

fairly be said the price was 9d. It could not be said that 2d. per dozen was exorbitant. An ordinary chemist would probably charge 1s. 6d. for making the pills from the prescription given. He would like to confirm that in his experience proprietary articles which did not impress the public as having real merit died out rapidly, as no one could continue to advertise a low-priced household medicine which was not repeatedly bought by the same customer. Proprietary articles were not only the product of manufacturers whose sole business was making a particular article, but very large quantities of proprietary articles were made and sold by chemists themselves. Chemists did a very large business in medicines made up ready for sale and sold for the same purposes as the proprietary remedies, but made up from the British Pharmacopoeia or the Pharmaceutical Journal Formulary and other standard formularies. The Pharmaceutical Journal Formulary, for example, contained an enormous number of remedies for common illnesses, such, for example, as liver remedies, antibilious remedies, kidney and backache remedies, gout remedies, cold and influenza remedies, and indeed remedies for many other illnesses. A very large number of the proprietary articles put up and sold by chemists had never been advertised except locally in connection with the maker's own chemist's business. Most chemists had some preparations of their own, and they guarded the secret carefully. Those preparations practically sold on the recommendation of persons who had been benefited thereby, as they were not advertised. There were many such proprietors in all parts of the country who would certainly very strongly resist, equally with the large manufacturers, having to publish anything regarding their formula, except possibly the fact that it contained a certain scheduled poison. He desired from his experience to urge good reasons worth careful consideration for not making it necessary to put the name even of the poison on the article sold. If it would afford any real protection to the public, he did not think that there would be any objection to put under certain circumstances, when the quantity, for example, was large, the name of the poison, as well as the word "poison," on all medicines which contained a scheduled poison, in addition, of course, to the present requirements as to name and address of the seller, but the publication of the name of the poison had a very dangerous side from another point of view. To publish, for example, the fact that the medicine contained a named poison—say morphia, or other preparation of opium—and particularly so if the quantity was also given, would, he believed, induce those who craved for morphia to buy that article for the sake of the morphia it contained, and not to remedy the illness for which it was sold. Again, persons wishing to purchase a particular poison would be readily enabled to buy it by buying the mixture containing it, while it would be more difficult to buy the poison itself. In such cases the publication of the formula would increase an evil, and not cure one. He strongly protested, on behalf of the retail trade and from his experience, against any publication of formula, with

or without quantities, because it would be grossly unfair, and he believed quite useless for any purpose of protection to the public. The publication of formulae would lead many persons to purchase the ingredients separately and attempt to compound the medicine themselves, or some modification of it, with probably disastrous results. It would also produce unfair competition from manufacturers and others, who would say they prepared such and such a preparation from s's and s's formula, even if they could not in all cases call it by the original maker's trade name. If, say, the formula of Cockle's Pills was compelled to be published at first, people all through the country would copy it, and say "Pills made from Cockle's formula," but gradually these would be called Cockle's Pills by the public equally with those made by the original owner. Chemists would not very soon know or be able to be sure which was meant, and Cockle's Pills would gradually become not pills made by Cockle but the name of a kind of pill. The public would not be benefited from the point of view of reducing the use of Cockle's Pills, but Cockle's would suffer. He was speaking as to this from his own experience.

Witness, continuing, said with reference to the evidence given as to the sale of abortifacients or drugs capable of being used as abortifacients, his company would, of course, be in sympathy with any necessary restrictions to prevent the improper sale of such articles, and in order to show the Committee the care which the company took he produced copies of two circulars which were used as long ago as 1906 with reference to lead plaster, commonly called diachylon, mentioned by one of the medical witnesses, with the view of taking the fullest possible precautions of preventing its sale for improper purposes. Much odium had been cast upon proprietary medicines by the witnesses called before the Committee on the ground that some of them purported to relieve a large number of diseases or illnesses, and it was suggested that they were, therefore, fraudulent. He desired to point out that many remedies which had the sanction of the medical journals and which were very extensively prescribed by the medical profession also made large claims. His firm manufactured mixtures for venereal diseases, namely, a pill and an injection. The latter had a name on the bottle, "Roulet." Boots' name was on the bottle as vendors. They did not say "Manufactured by Boots," but they said Boots were sole agents. On a label on the bottle was a statement to the effect that if there should be any difficulty in obtaining the preparation from the high-class chemists, it would be forwarded on a sum of 3s. 3d. being sent to Box 520, Post Office, Manchester. Witness asserted that this class of business was a legitimate one, and was done by chemists of all classes.

Mr. Newton: We are rather considering whether this class of business ought to be left without control to chemists.

In examination by Mr. Glyn-Jones, witness said that he did not think the public knew that they were really buying proprietary articles when they came to chemists with a prescription which they had got through having seen an ad-

vertisement. Chemists were themselves very largely proprietors of medicines which they sold as proprietary articles. Most chemists had proprietary articles of some sort of their own, and the practice generally, though not universally, was to sell such articles under some other name than the owner of the article. It was very largely the practice for articles to be started under an assumed name. It was the fact that one of the results of the keen competition in the sale of proprietary articles had been that comparatively no profit was made upon them.

Asked whether he thought much harm would be done if a law was passed prohibiting the sale of any medicine by advertisement or in any other way for the treatment of women's functional troubles, witness replied in the negative. He agreed that there were serious results from that traffic. There was a very large trade in articles for venereal diseases, especially in certain localities—for instance, seaports. He could not say why, but it certainly seemed that articles of this character bearing a French name appeared to be regarded as having some virtue.

In answer to Mr. Bathurst, witness said he was of opinion that any advertisement, which purported to cure incurable complaints ought not to be permitted.

Sir Philip Magnus: Would you see any objection to the legal prohibition of the sale of any of these special male and female remedies—particularly female pills and gonorrhoea remedies—without an order from a doctor?—As regards female pills, I would not mind, but it would be difficult to make such a restriction with regard to gonorrhoea remedies. I think it would be a mistake to stop the sale of the latter remedies as they are now sold.

Dr. Chappell suggested the possible abolition of proprietary medicines, to which witness replied: "If it were possible that to-morrow morning all chemists in this country woke up to find that they had no proprietary articles or patent medicines and that such had been abolished by law, then I think the public would want to know something about those who were responsible." Witness said he thought that the chemist's profession as a whole would be opposed to naming the ingredients of an article on the bottle or package.

Evidence was given by Sir Joseph Beecham, of St. Helens, proprietor of the well-known pills. Sir Joseph Beecham said that he was the proprietor of the business carried on under the name of Thomas Beecham, at St. Helens, Lancashire. The business was established by his father about forty years ago. The goods put upon the market by him were known as Beecham's Pills and Beecham's Cough Pills. They were sold at 1s. 1½d. and 2s. 9d., these prices including the duty of 1½d. and 3d. respectively. The pills were first made by his father in his own shop for his own customers, and were not advertised. They obtained, however, a good sale, and were considered by customers as very useful. His father then began to advertise the pills, with such success that he gave up his shop and directed his time and energies to manufacturing and selling the two pills. The sale began in quite a small way, but continually increased.

Both pills were made from what he regarded as valuable secret formulae. He had not sought medical or other testimonials, and he had not published testimonials, although he had received thousands. He knew as a fact that doctors had often advised their patients to take Beecham's Pills as a useful aperient, and the success of the pills had been built up entirely on the fact that the public had approved them and continued to take them. When the practice was altered which made it necessary for proprietary medicines containing poisons under the Act to be labelled "Poison" and sold by druggists only, the morphia was omitted from the cough pills. Those pills were largely sold by grocers and co-operative societies, and it was then that the circular quoted by "Secret Remedies" was printed. About eight or nine years ago a very small percentage of morphia was put back in the pills. The percentage of morphia was so trivial that, in accordance with the High Court judge in the case of the Pharmaceutical Society v. Delves on October 31, 1893, the pills need not be labelled "Poison." The analysis in "Secret Remedies" was not correct. It omitted ingredients which were of medicinal value, and not merely flavouring or colouring. These pills had had a steady and continuous sale, but they were not a large portion of his business. He had not had any complaints as to them.

As regards the well-known Beecham's Pills.

The formula in "Secret Remedies" was incorrect. Several important ingredients were omitted. Those ingredients were of medicinal importance, and were present in the pills in effective quantities.

He made and sold Beecham's Pills in the United States of America, and no alteration had taken place in either the labels or the literature round the boxes or in the Press since the 1906 Act. Since the date of the American Act (1906) the sales in the United States had more than doubled. The pills had an enormous sale in Australia and other colonies. He thought in proportion to the population the sales in Australia and New Zealand were larger than anywhere else. There was no necessity in either America or Australia to publish the formula.

The pamphlet as finally approved in Australia was now submitted by him to the Committee, and it would be seen that the alterations from the pamphlet in use in England were few. The only alteration not merely verbal was the omission of the paragraph headed "Secret Maladies." There had been no alterations in the label or any advertising matter.

It was the commonest knowledge that a doctor when he required to give his patient an aperient, asked the patient which particular aperient suited him or what he was accustomed to take, and he told him to take a dose of it. This presupposed (as of course the fact was) that everyone found out for himself what aperient—whether Beecham's, Apenta Water, calomel, Cocker's, Eno's, or others—suited him, and it was of benefit to the public and not a loss that these articles should be made of standard quality by recognised makers, and this could not be the case if every chemist was entitled to make up Beecham's Pills or any other formula.

Patent medicines were the handy home reme-

dies of the people who, in most cases having used them before, knew their dose and action, and in whatever part of the world users were located the favourite remedy could be obtained. In the whole course of his business experience he had never heard of any claim for damage or loss being made in respect of Beecham's Pills. He most strongly objected to any compulsory publication of formula. It would obviously lead to other persons, whether chemists or druggists, making up an article and capturing the public by stating that it was made from Beecham's own formula. He did not propose to deal at length with the allegations made in "Secret Remedies" as regards the alleged cost of Beecham's Pills or any other proprietary article, and the price at which they were sold. The alleged cost, as the committee would have by that time recognised, omitted all the items of expenditure necessitated in putting any article on the market except the alleged bare cost of the materials. He believed that one of the results which had arisen from the strictness of the law in Germany relating to the sale of drugs and remedies was probably responsible for the increase of the unlicensed practitioner. According to an article in the *British Medical Journal* of May 11, 1912, these had increased in Berlin from twenty-eight in 1860 to 1013 in 1911; while the unlicensed practitioners in Prussia had increased to 5148.

As an example of how the publication of formula would not be to the interests of the public, witness stated that the Liebig Company were compelled to advertise that owing to the publication of the formula of Liebig's Extract of Meat a number of persons were making up a similar article and calling it Liebig's Extract of Meat. To enable them to protect their own manufacture and let the public know which was the genuine Liebig's Extract of Meat, they were compelled to alter the name of their product to "Lemco." Many other cases could be given. It was an advantage and a saving to the public that a good formula should be compounded constantly and without variation from the best drugs and under the same supervision rather than that even a similar formula should be made up by various chemists and others from drugs of varying grades and under uncertain conditions. As a large percentage of the doctors did their own dispensing and the medicine was given without formula the patients did not know what they were taking, so these were secret remedies. There was more danger from people lending to others for use prescriptions which had been given for a particular case than there was in the use of a reliable old-established proprietary medicine.

Asked if he desired to say anything about the advertising methods of his firm, Sir Joseph said that so far as possible he confined his advertising to newspapers whose columns were not open to advertisements of an objectionable nature. He had adopted this method for many years, and had gone so far as to withdraw advertisements when the newspaper had ceased to take what he considered as desirable advertisements.

The Chairman: That is very interesting.

Replying to Sir Henry Norman, Sir Joseph gave an idea to the Committee of the nature of the advertisements he considered undesirable.

They were advertisements of suggested remedies for various purposes—abortifacients, "cures" for cancer, consumption, and hernia.

The Chairman: Your idea, I presume, is this: You think your reputation would be injured by your advertisements being placed side by side with advertisements of the kind just referred to? Witness: Yes.

The Chairman: What about your foreign trade?—Witness: Considerable. He went on to refer to items in his statement, and, in answer to the Chairman, who asked whether the pills sold in the United States were at any particular time identical with those sold in this country, he said except that they do not contain morphia, and never did. Since the American Act of 1906 came into operation his trade in the United States had more than doubled. He went on to say that, in deference to the Australian law, three paragraphs, extending to about half a column, were omitted from one of his circulars covering the pills.

You say you make fifty tons of pills a year—approximately a ton a week; how do you mix that ton?—By machinery.

Are you quite sure that the machinery makes a perfectly equal distribution?—Yes. If you are at St. Helens, I shall be glad to show you.

TRADE MARKS.

CLEMENTS' TONIC.—Distinctive label. Medicinal preparation for human use. Clements' Tonic Ltd., Roselle, Balmain.

F. T. EAGLES.—Signature of applicant. Pile cure for human use. F. T. Eagles, Chemist, 281 High-street, Northcote.

BEXINE.—Chemical substance, prepared for use in medicine and pharmacy. George J. Page, Chemist, Bourbon-street, Bundaberg.

MERUSAN.—Chemical and pharmaceutical preparations. Dr. Payer Es. Tarsa, Budapest.

E. MERCK.—Facsimile signature. Chemical substances used in medicine and pharmacy. The firm of E. Merck, Darmstadt.

WONDER.—The "Wonder" Fly-killer. The Watson Co., Peru, Indiana, U.S.A.

VANILIDOR.—Chemical substances used in medicine and pharmacy. F. H. Faulding and Co., Adelaide.

ALLACITE.—Face cream. Dearborn Ltd., Theobald-road, London.

ORAIN.—Medicinal preparation. H. J. Hall, Copperfield-road, Bow, London.

PETROSOL.—Perfumery and toilet articles. Tokalon Mfg. Co. Ltd., 212 Gt. Portland-street, London.

THE UNICORNS.—Device and Greek word, "Novokepas." Medicinal preparation for human use. Also facsimile signature, "F. Moore Clements." Clements' Tonic Ltd., Balmain, Sydney.

CANCHO.—Chemical substances used in pharmacy. Alfred B. Scott, 47 Castlereagh-street, Sydney.

POWELL'S BALSAM.—Device. Medicinal preparation for human use. Thomas Powell Ltd., Blackfriars Bridge, London.

LE SECRET.—Chemical substances prepared for use in medicine and pharmacy. W. G. Walker, 325 Collins-street, Melbourne.

PHOMINOL.—A depilatory. Dearborn Ltd., Theobalds-road, London.

MENNALINE.—Toilet pomade. Dearborn Ltd., Theobalds-road, London.

MONTERRAT.—Chemical substances used in pharmacy and as ingredients in foods. Evans, Sons, Lescher and Webb Ltd., Hanover-street, Liverpool.

KAPP'S.—Medicated and antiseptic soap. Ada E. Fenton, 121 Queen-street, Melbourne.

F. OLIVE MOORE.—Facsimile signature. Chemical substances used in pharmacy. Florence O. Moore, trading as Coonley Medicine Co., 381 Queen-street, Brisbane.

ANTIBULE.—A contrivance, not medicated, for surgical purposes. Rocke, Tompsitt and Co., 292 Flanders-street, Melbourne.

CREMEX.—Toilet articles and perfumery. Reuben E. Edwards (Harlene), 96 High Holborn, London.

OBITUARY.

The late Mr. F. Brooks Wilkinson.—By the death of Mr. Frederick Brooks Wilkinson, which occurred on March 3rd, Hobart loses one of its oldest figures and widely-known personalities. There was no kinder-hearted man in the country than he, and it is not a figure or speech to say that through a long lifetime he had helped open-handedly many a poor person who could not afford to pay for necessary medicines or drugs in cases of hardship or sickness. It is a far cry back to go over 75 years, but it is that length of time since the late Mr. Wilkinson was born. He was the son of a well-known chemist in the early days of the city; he had for over half a century carried on the business established by his father in 1830, and thus created a record for the Commonwealth, and, it is claimed, in the British Empire, outside of England. Mr. Wilkinson was greatly esteemed in Hobart by his brother pharmacists, and his loss is keenly regretted by them. He was a very old member of the Pharmaceutical Society of Australasia, and always took a keen interest in its welfare.

Improved Method for the Estimation of Cresol in Saponified Preparations of that Drug.—(Magnus in *Annales de Pharmacie*, Nov. 1912).—Weigh out 10 gm. of the preparation into a 500 c.c. distilling flask; add 250 c.c. water, a few drops of methyl-orange, and 10 per cent. H₂SO₄ up to faint acidity. Distil (into a 250 c.c. graduated and stoppered tube) about 180 c.c. of the mixture. This amount will contain all the cresol. To the distillate add 50 c.c. petroleum ether (boiling below 40 degrees C) and shake well till an emulsion forms. Then add 20 gm. of NaCl, agitate and allow to settle. Read off the amount of the ethereal layer. Take off with a pipette a known amount of this layer and evaporate to dryness in a glass dish over a water bath. Weigh the residue, which is cresol, and then calculate the amount of the same in the original preparation.



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EDITORIAL.

The Fifty-sixth Annual Meeting of the Pharmaceutical Society will be held at the College of Pharmacy on Wednesday, the 26th March, at 11 a.m. There will be no conversazione this year. The prizes to the successful students will be distributed at the meeting at 12 o'clock noon.

The Wages Board Proposals for chemists' assistants in Victoria," says the *Pharmaceutical Journal*, "have been abandoned, a deputation having pointed out to the Minister of Labour that the chemists' occupation was one especially unsuited for such a policy. A wages board, with its inevitable levelling character, would tend to eliminate the difference between the qualified and the unqualified man. Moreover, wages were higher and hours less than they had ever been before, and there were no evils to remedy; few pharmacists employed more than one assistant, and the whole movement was quite artificial. This attitude of opposition is undoubtedly the right one in Australia and elsewhere. The relations between employers and employed in retail businesses are quite different from those which exist in wholesale industries under limited companies, and Governmental interference in the former can only be vexatious. There is no sweating evil in the

Advertisements, remittances and all business communications to be addressed to THE COLLEGE OF PHARMACY, SWANSTON STREET, MELBOURNE.

COMMUNICATIONS for the EDITORIAL Department of this Journal must be addressed to THE EDITOR, SWANSTON ST., MELBOURNE.

No notice can be taken of anonymous communications. Whatever is intended for insertion must be authenticated by the name and address of the writer, not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

Contributions of any items of interest are invited.

Advertisements to be inserted in the next issue should be received by the Publisher not later than the 14th of each month.

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Melbourne—360 SWANSTON STREET.
Telephone 643.

Readers are respectfully requested to mention this Journal when acting on information obtained from it.

chemists' trade, and a calling to which persons are admitted by examination cannot be treated as an unskilled trade."

The Lysol Craze.—There has been a recrudescence of the mania for lysol as a poisoning agent during the month, no fewer than seven deaths occurring within three weeks. The Pharmacy Board at its meeting on March 12 decided to request the press not to use the name "Lysol" in reports of cases, but to substitute the words "Coal Tar Product" or "Disinfectant," and also whenever opportunity offered to draw attention to the harrowing injuries caused when Lysol was taken internally. As the result of this the "Herald" published a lengthy article on 14th March, and the proprietors of the other daily papers have promised consideration of the Board's request. Pharmacists can assist in warning purchasers to be particularly careful as to the use and custody of this deadly poison, at the same time scrupulously observing the requirements of the Poisons Acts and regulations.

Patent Medicines and the B.M.A.—The reprint of the B.M.A. publication, "More Secret Remedies," authorised by the Commonwealth Government, was rapidly sold out, although 4s. 9d. per copy was charged for it. A new edition is being printed, and will shortly be available. In the Sydney "Bulletin" of 28th February, "Back-blocker" put the case for the proprietary medicine

vend, r, and characterised the attack of the B.M.A. as being an ulterior move on the part of the medical profession. He described pharmacists as the jackals of the doctors, and made the usual cheap assertion that chemists made exorbitant profits, and that a powerful, though unwritten understanding, existed between chemists and doctors which made underselling a practical impossibility. In the issue of 5th March, M.D. put the case for the doctors. He described the alleged connection between pharmacists and the medical profession as drivell, and pointed out that the B.M.A. code of ethics made it a penal offence for a doctor to have any connection with a chemist's shop. The P.D.L. replied on behalf of pharmacists, and challenged the statement that chemists were making extortionate charges, as the competition which existed rendered this an absolute impossibility. The tainted nature of the analyses in the B.M.A. publication was referred to, and a plea was made that the Commonwealth Government, in dealing with certain abuses in the patent medicine trade, should not go to the other extreme and place the ban on a number of reputable household remedies. Lastly, Mr. O. C. Beale returned to the attack, and pointed out instances where proprietary medicines had wrought much harm. He eulogised the medical profession, and finished up a rather one-sided diatribe with the words, "No wonder Minister Tudor kicks. God bless him."

VICTORIA.

Pharmacy Board of Victoria.

The monthly meeting of the Board was held on March 12th at 11 a.m.

Present:—The President (Mr. Towl) in the chair, and Messrs. Bailey, Buckhurst, Fleay, Gulliver, Jewkes and Sayer.

Correspondence.—To D. A. Simpson, Loch, acknowledging receipt of his explanation in reference to his branch business at Lang Lang, and stating that the Board was doing its best under the circumstances to ameliorate the conditions pharmacists laboured under.

S. Magro stating that he would require to furnish particulars of the pharmaceutical course undergone by him at the Malta University, and produce evidence of having passed the Preliminary Examination, and having served his apprenticeship before his application for registration in Victoria could be further considered.

To the Chief Commissioner of Police, expressing the thanks of the Board for his courtesy in making the services of the police available in country prosecutions.

The Chief Secretary, asking that a copy of the State Government Gazette might be forwarded for the information of the Board.

Standard Manufacturing Co., Melbourne, stating that a metal polish, of which one-eighth of the total contents consisted of oxalic acid, would not come under the Poisons Act, provided the remainder of the contents consisted of other ingredients besides water.

A. S. Anderson, Tarnagulla, stating that a Poisons Licence could not be granted for a period of three (3) months only.

S. L. Wilson, Thorpdale, informing him that Pain-killer, Chlorodyne, Pitt's Wheat, and similar proprietary preparations, could not be sold without a Poisons Licence.

The Chief Secretary, forwarding signed copies of the annual report of the Board for the year 1912.

A student for the intermediate examination, who had been disqualified for two (2) years for copying, wrote asking if the Board could reduce the penalty. Resolved that the Board could not see its way to comply with the request.

Board of Health, stating that the Inspectors had made enquiries regarding the alleged sale of Fellow's Syrup at a grocer's shop, concerning which a complaint had been made, and that it was found that the person referred to did not sell the article.

From the Chief Commissioner of Police, stating that the necessary instructions to the police had been issued in regard to prosecutions under the Poisons Act, and forwarding copies of the notifications appearing in the Police Gazette.

The Under Secretary, intimating that, at a meeting of the Executive Council held on February 27th, approval was given to the appointment as members of the Board, of Messrs. Bailey, Buckhurst, Fleay, Gulliver, Jewkes, and Sayer, and that at the same meeting Mr. G. E. Towl was appointed President, Mr. A. R. Bailey Honorary Treasurer, and Mr. C. L. Butchers, Acting Registrar. A notification of these appointments appeared in the Government Gazette of March 5th.

Applications for Registration.—The following persons having furnished the necessary declarations were registered:—William Henry Wallace, Grey-street, Hamilton, Certificate of the Pharmaceutical Society of Ireland as a Pharmaceutical Chemist; Harold Edwin Bailey, 127 Wellington-street, Windsor, Certificate Pharmaceutical Society, Great Britain; George William Allison, 228 Collins-street, Melbourne, passed Final Examination, Victoria, September, 1906.

The application of Salvatore Magro for registration on his Maltese Certificate was further considered. The applicant furnished Statutory declarations, and evidence of having served an apprenticeship, passed a Preliminary Examination in the compulsory subjects, attended lectures, and passed the examination at the Malta University; and he produced a certificate from the Maltese Government, entitling him to practice as an Apothecary in Malta. After consideration, it was decided that the applicant be informed that the Board would register him on his passing the Final Examination of Victoria.

Certificates of Competency were granted to William Harvey Brookman, Albury, N.S.W., and William Edwin Kernot, Elsternwick.

Apprentice's Indenture Registered:—Harold Richard Pascal, 54 Bayles-street, Parkville, to George W. Francis, Melbourne.

Erasure of Names from Register.—The name of Edward Donaghy, who died in the Alfred Hospital, Melbourne, on March 6th, was erased from Register. The name of Henry Gerald Wragge, Ascot Vale, was ordered to be erased from the Register of apprentices.

Appointment of Auditors.—Mr. F. G. Wilson and John Bishop were re-appointed auditors for the year 1913 in accordance with regulation 33.

Lysol Poisoning Cases.—Mr. Buckhurst said that he thought the Board should take into consideration whether any action could be taken to lessen the number of lysol poisoning fatalities. He moved that a letter be forwarded to the Metropolitan Press and the Country Press Association asking them to refrain from using the word "lysol" whenever possible in connection with the reports of poisoning cases, and to substitute therefor the words "disinfectant" or "coal tar products," and that the proprietors of the various newspapers be asked, whenever opportunity occurred, to point out the agonising result which followed the taking of lysol internally. Mr. Bailey suggested that the attention of the Royal Trained Nurses' Association be also directed to the matter, and that they be asked to use their influence to mitigate the evils following the illegitimate use of lysol. The resolution was carried.

Carbolic Preparations and the Poisons Act.—A deputation from the Victorian Disinfectant Manufacturers' Association, consisting of Messrs. Hancock, Cogan and Ashby, waited on the Board in reference to the proposed scheduling of 3 per cent. preparations of Carbolic Acid. Mr. Hancock pointed out that the effect of this regulation would be to seriously interfere with their business as manufacturers. He estimated that if phenyle were placed under the Poisons Act, sales would be restricted from about 50 per cent. to 75 per cent., and he did not see what public good would result by placing the proposed restrictions on its sale. There was a much larger percentage of disinfectants used in Victoria than in any other State, and this had been brought about by the large number of people selling them. His association had met the requirements of the Board from time to time in regard to the bottling and labelling of phenyle, and he did not think that any more could be done for the protection of the public. There were about 40 disinfectant manufacturers in Victoria, and they employed close on 500 hands, and it would mean a very serious loss to these manufacturers if the sale of phenyle was restricted to chemists. He thought that the placing of a poison label on a preparation which was not of a highly poisonous nature tended to decrease the value of the warning in connection with deadly poisons, as the public got familiar with the word and were, therefore, inclined to disregard it. Manufacturers had carried on their business under the present conditions for over 50 years without any serious injury resulting to the public. In England, and in New South Wales, where 3 per cent. preparations of Carbolic acid were scheduled poisons, grocers and storekeepers did not handle disinfectants. In Sydney, their sale was almost entirely in the hands of chemists. The result of this was that the City Council had taken up the supply of disinfectants, and it was possible for anyone to buy large or small quantities from the municipality. Mr. Towl said that the object of the Board was to bring articles of a dangerous nature within the scope of the Act, and guard against their careless use by the public. Mr. Buckhurst asked what the deputation would con-

sider was a fair percentage of carbolic acid to be allowed without restriction. Had the deputation any idea of the minimum strength of phenyle preparations? Mr. Hancock said that they had not ascertained the percentage of carbolic acid in the various preparations placed on the market. Mr. Towl said that Calvert's Carbolic Powder contained 15 per cent. of carbolic acid. The Board, however, were dealing with liquid preparations, and he thought it might be possible to meet the deputation in some way. It spoke well for Victoria that such a large amount of disinfectants was used by the public. Mr. Cogan said that he thought the best thing to do was to have a number of preparations tested, and ascertain the average percentage of carbolic acid present. If this were done it would assist them in arriving at a definite standard. He thought he could undertake that his Association would have this done. Mr. Towl said that this was a very satisfactory suggestion. If the Board were acquainted with the percentage of carbolic acid present in these preparations, it would know the exact position in which it stood, and would be able to take action accordingly. There was no desire to unduly harass the manufacturers in any way, but, at the same time, the Board's duty was to safeguard the public. The deputation, after expressing its thanks, withdrew.

The Inter-State Conference.—The recommendations of the Inter-State Conference of Pharmacy Boards and the question of adopting a uniform apprenticeship indenture, were deferred until the next meeting owing to the pressure of other business.

A Case of Illegal Partnership.—At a former meeting of the Board, the case of a registered chemist having taken into apprenticeship a youth who had not even passed the Preliminary Examination was considered, and the solicitor was authorised to make certain enquiries. The solicitor reported that the business had since been placed on a proper basis, and the registration under the Firm's Act cancelled.

The March Examinations.—It was reported that the quarterly examinations under the Medical Act 1890, Part III., were held at the College of Pharmacy, Melbourne, from 2nd to 7th March, 1913. Twenty-nine candidates presented themselves, and the following passed in the order of merit in which their names appear:—

Preliminary Examination (held at Melbourne, Shepparton and Peshhurst).—Emily E. Broadbent, Albert W. Marriott, Stanley W. Ponting, William V. Olle, Robert F. Pedley, Eric Scott, Milton J. Dyer, Pickford J. Graham. Eligible to take Latin and Geometry at the next examination:—Robert W. Maxwell.

Final Qualifying Examination (Practical Pharmacy, etc.).—Stanley Morris Nye, Ralph Barnes, Henrietta E. Jacobsohn, Kathleen V. Humphreys, Dorothy Edwards, Jack J. Digby, Charles V. Rees. Eligible to take the following subjects at a subsequent examination:—Division III. (Practical Work): H. D. Jordan, A. V. Huntsman. Division III. (Written and Practical Work): F. W. Florence, E. V. Catford, T. A. H. Ready, S. W. Jamieson.

The following report was received from the Examiners in Division III.—Only six candidates

out of twelve in the written paper, and four out of thirteen in the practical work have reached the pass standard. The paper set was a straightforward one, and dealt exclusively with questions of Pharmaceutical Chemistry. The practical work was also not more difficult than usual. Candidates were asked in the quantitative part of the paper to determine the concentration of a solution of Liq. Sodæ Chlorinatae. They followed the B.P. directions without having regard to the quantities they were dealing with, and most of them failed to add sufficient Hydrochloric Acid to complete the re-action, and so obtained results very wide of the mark. Many students present themselves for the Final Examination without anything like adequate preparation.—(Sgd.) D. AVERY, A. W. CRAIG.

Police Reports.—Reports were received from the Police Department in reference to cases of poisoning. Seven Lysol cases, one Prussic Acid, one Morphine, one Strychnine, one Cyanide of Potassium, and one Phenyle, were reported. In some of the Lysol cases pharmacists had been summoned to appear at the inquests at the Morgue. The police, Bairnsdale, also forwarded a report in reference to the sale of arsenic by a local firm of storekeepers, in which three offences under the Poisons Act were disclosed. On enquiry it was found that the offence was committed in 1911, and Section 201 of the Justices Act therefore precluded an information being laid.

Copies of the Pharmaceutical Register of Queensland, New South Wales and Tasmania were laid on the table.

The Treasurer submitted the monthly financial statement.

The Acting Registrar was authorised to engage a clerk and make the necessary arrangements for carrying on the work of the office.

The Board then adjourned.

The Retiring Members of the Pharmacy Board.

Complimentary Dinner.

One of the most successful public functions ever held in connection with Victorian pharmacy took place at the Cafe Francais, Melbourne, on Wednesday evening, March 12th, when over sixty representative pharmacists and others connected with the drug business assembled to take part in the Complimentary Dinner tendered to the late retiring members of the Pharmacy Board, Messrs. Strutt, Lacey, Francis, Ogg, and Dr. Farmer.

The President of the Board (Mr. C. E. Towl) occupied the chair, and there were also present the Hon. John McWhae, M.L.C., the Hon. R. B. Rees, M.L.C., Mr. A. A. Parthing, M.L.A., Mr. W. A. Callaway, Under Secretary; Mr. T. O'Callaghan, Chief Commissioner of Police; the guests of the evening, the five retiring members of the Board; Messrs. Bailey, Buckhurst, Fleay, Gulliver, and Sayer, representing the present Board; Messrs. Geo. Francis, Champion, Cossar and Rankin, the Council of the Pharmaceutical Society; Messrs. Cornell (Ballarat) and Peters (Bendigo), directors of the P.D.L.; Messrs. Craig and Turner, the College of Pharmacy; Colonel H. W. Grim-

wade, R. E. Wood, and H. Dare, Messrs. Felton, Grimwade and Co.; Messrs. S. Fripp, S. J. Fripp, W. Dunstone, and T. Garland, Messrs. Roche, Tompsitt and Co.; Mr. H. G. McRoberts, Messrs. Duerdin and Sainsbury; Mr. C. L. Butchers, acting-registrar of the Board; Mr. S. Baird, returning officer; Messrs. F. H. Gough (Echuca), W. F. B. Gough (Daylesford), J. J. Cocking (Bendigo), E. E. Malyon (Ballarat), W. G. Piper, W. H. Woodhouse, W. D. Williams, C. F. Longmore, O. J. Lawson, D. Shaw, J. E. Wasley, H. Sutcliffe, J. H. Smith, F. N. Pleasance, Chas. Wallis, E. L. Fisher, W. A. Taylor, L. A. Koch, J. M. Miller, J. Garrick, C. J. Sayle, H. E. Bailey, S. A. Burrows (Burroughs, Wellcome and Co.), A. J. Macpherson (Lever Bros.), and O. Smith (Potter and Birks).

After an excellent dinner the chairman proposed the toast of "The King," which was loyally responded to. Mr. Towl then extended a hearty welcome to those present on behalf of the Board, the Society, and the P.D.L. He thought that such a large and representative gathering was unique in the annals of pharmacy, and was something upon which they might all congratulate themselves. He had received numerous apologies from those unable to be present. Mr. Murray, the Chief Secretary, wrote, expressing his great regret at his inability to attend; the Lord Mayor of Melbourne said he would have been delighted to be present but for an important prior engagement; Mr. D. McLeod, M.L.A., wrote from Tasmania that his absence from the State unfortunately prevented him from attending, but sending his good wishes. Mr. J. Sternberg, M.L.C., had also accepted the invitation, and up to the last moment hoped to be present. Dr. Robertson, chairman of the Board of Health, sent his acknowledgment of regret, and Dr. Eyd, president of the British Medical Association, after accepting, found it necessary to attend a special meeting of his Council called for that evening. He was very glad to hear from their old friend Mr. McAlpine—(applause)—who wrote that only absence from Victoria would have prevented him attending to do honour to those worthy members of the late Board, who had done such yeoman service to pharmacy. Mr. H. A. Woolnough, a former president of the Board, had taken the trouble to write from Sydney, and send his kind regards to his old colleagues. Mr. E. T. Church apologised on account of the delicate state of his death. Mr. E. Norton Grimwade wrote that, owing to absence in Tasmania, he regretted his inability to be present. Mr. J. Ogburn (Charlton) wired, sending his hearty good wishes, and Mr. A. C. Bilton, of the same town, wrote, extending to the veterans his sincere regards and appreciation of their good work. Mr. J. C. Pickford telegraphed from St. Arnaud, wishing "good luck to the old warriors." Dr. Plowman telephoned from Frankston, expressing his keen regret at his detention at the last moment, and Mr. Bradford (of Parke, Davis and Co.) wired that an urgent call to Sydney prevented him from being present. Mr. F. H. Gough, of Echuca, had come a long journey to do honour to the occasion, and he (the chairman) warmly welcomed him because it was due to his misfortune that the P.D.L. came into existence, and made possible such a unique function as the present. Mr. Gough's bro-

ther had also come down from Daylesford, and there were three representative pharmacists present from both Ballarat and Bendigo. The wholesale houses were represented by the heads of the various firms, and representatives of the various importing firms associated with the drug trade were also present. He was glad to see them there, and thought that while they were doing honour to themselves, they were also paying the guests of the evening a very great compliment.

The Parliament of Victoria.

Mr. F. Buckhurst, chairman of the P.D.L., was accorded a very hearty reception on rising to propose the toast of the "Parliament of Victoria." He said he was exceedingly pleased to see representatives of both Houses present. Mr. McWhae, the member for Melbourne in the Legislative Council, had very rapidly won distinction for himself, and he had it on very good authority that in the next reconstruction of the Ministry he would be included. Their staunch friend, Mr. R. B. Rees, had also honoured them with his presence. Only at the Board meeting that day Mr. Rees' son, Vivian, had been noted as one of the successful candidates who had passed the Final Examination—a worthy son of a worthy father. They had also present Mr. A. A. Farthing, M.L.A., the member for East Melbourne, who had a reputation to live up to as far as pharmacists were concerned, because a former representative of the constituency, the late Mr. E. L. Zox—(applause)—had always been willing to do his utmost in and out of the House for the benefit of pharmacists. As an Australian, he (the speaker) had reason to be proud of their Victorian Parliament. During the lengthy time that Parliament had been in existence it had enacted a large amount of beneficial legislation of great value to the people of this community, and if Parliament was to be judged by the fruits of its work, then in Victoria at least they had every reason to be abundantly satisfied at the good results which had accrued to the citizens as a whole. Australia had been the home of experimental legislation, and he was bound to admit that a great deal of that legislation had been proved by experience to be sound and wholesome. There were certain people who advocated the abolition of the State Parliament. As an ardent federalist, and one who was proud of the broad national institutions which had been established since the inauguration of the Commonwealth, he was not blind to the great value which Victorians possessed in their local legislatures. It was said that a very small coin placed over the eye would obscure the heavens. (Mr. Macpherson: A la Farthing. Prolonged laughter.) As a body of pharmacists they should be ready to acknowledge the foresight of Parliament in the past. The Pharmacy and the Poisons Acts of 1876 were universally acknowledged to be the best of their kind in the British Dominions, and it spoke well for the legislature of that day that as one of the results of that legislation such a fine and representative body of men assembled together to do honour to those who had served as members of the Board for so long a period. It showed that the high standard set for pharmacists to aim at had attracted to its ranks men of the calibre they were doing honour to that night. He there-

fore asked them to drink with enthusiasm the toast of the Parliament of Victoria, whose aim had invariably been to consider the welfare and best interests of the community generally. (Applause.)

Mr. McWhae, in responding, said that it was the first time that he had the pleasure of coming into contact under such happy auspices with Victorian pharmacists as a body. He noted with pleasure that pharmacists were organising, and were becoming an important factor in the community. He was pleased, also, to be sitting alongside his friend Mr. Rees, with whom he had had some friendly spars on the floor of the House, particularly in regard to the Electrification Bill. Last session Parliament had passed some 93 bills—some were very good, some good. (Mr. Macpherson: And some rotten—Laughter.) The Act which stood out as the most important of all was the Electrification Bill, which was going to at last put the transit arrangements of Melbourne on a proper footing, and which would in his opinion result in a lasting good to the community generally, and particularly to the people of the metropolitan area. He was very glad to have had the opportunity of being present, and was pleased to acknowledge the very enjoyable evening he had spent. (Applause.)

Mr. Rees said that as a fellow-craftsman he was delighted to be present. The Pharmacy Board of Victoria was very fortunate in having such an able speaker as Mr. Buckhurst as one of its members. He knew they had many good singers in their ranks, but in Mr. Buckhurst they had an orator of a very high order, and he thought that Mr. Buckhurst had mistaken his vocation, and should be in Parliament—indeed, he believed he would one of these days, and it would be a good thing for pharmacy if he were elected a member of the legislature of Victoria. He was also pleased to be able to testify to the excellent work carried out by the Pharmacy Board. The experience which the retiring members had brought to bear on the work of the Board could not be overestimated. Only the other day an amendment was proposed in the Dentists Bill, which had the effect of allowing the "recording" of a number of men who had passed no examination whatever. He strongly opposed that clause at the time, but these men succeeded in getting it through. If he might be permitted to advise those who were now managing the destinies of pharmacy in Victoria, he would say be very careful of the Legislature. They had as good a Pharmacy Act as they were ever likely to obtain. Another instance of back-door entrance to the professions was shown in the case of the managing clerks to solicitors, who by reason of an Act passed last Session were now able to secure registration as solicitors. These were concessions to be deprecated, but nevertheless they had been embodied in the Statutes, and because of this he advised the utmost caution in approaching the Legislature at all. He thought that the present gathering compared well with any body of men which could be got together. He was lately in London, and went into a chemist's shop there. The chemist said, "I am awfully sorry I can't clear out of this terrible country and go to Australia." People kept coming in for a ha'penny worth of salts and a ha'penny worth of this, that, and the other. It was a deplorable state-

of affairs. He was also for a time recently in South America. In Buenos Aires, for instance, he had found better pharmacy laws than in Victoria. There, pharmacy was a science, and extended over a seven years' University course. Of course after qualification there was proper protection for a man's industry, and adequate payment for his labour. When a pharmacist was qualified there he occupied a status similar to a doctor. He hoped the time would never arrive when pharmacy in Victoria sank so low that the amassing of money was the sole consideration. He urged them to keep up the professional side of their work, and he trusted that they would always be assured of a fair recompense for the amount of time and money spent in qualifying for their calling. (Applause.)

Mr. Farthing said that when he knew what the occasion was he made up his mind to be present, and he was very pleased he had come, because his old friend, Mr. Strutt, one of the retiring members, had on two occasions declared him to be elected a member of the Parliament of Victoria. He believed that the Pharmacy Board was doing a very fine work. It was turning out excellent men—well trained and well equipped—to follow their honourable calling. He was glad to note that they had established a Defence Association. This was the day of organised efforts. Organisation could only be met by organisation and combination by combination. He had heard of the representations which had been made in reference to the Wages Board for chemists, and whilst he was thoroughly in accord with Wages Boards for unskilled labour, he must say that he thought that to attach the principle to the skilled work required of the pharmacist would undoubtedly tend to prostitute their profession. There was a fitness in everything, and Wages Boards were not intended for the professions. Pharmacists would do well to resist by every means in their power the proposal to establish a Wages Board for their calling. He must congratulate Mr. Buckhurst on the very eloquent manner in which he had proposed the toast. In Mr. Buckhurst pharmacists had a gentleman of whom they should be proud. Reference had been made to a very small coin obscuring the heavens, and the observation had been wittily applied to himself. He hoped the small coin to which allusion had been made would never be guilty of obscuring the vision of pharmacy and prevent it gazing unobstructedly into the heaven of success. (Applause.) He trusted that pharmacists would look to him for assistance when they wanted it, for if at any time he could be of service to them, they had only let him know, and he would do his best to secure what they desired. (Applause.)

"Our Guests."

The chairman, in proposing the toast of the guests of the evening, said that amongst the functions of the Pharmacy Board was the administration of the Medical Act 1890, Part III., and the Poisons Acts, and in carrying out this work the Board always had to keep in view the fact that they were elected not to bolster up pharmacists in particular, but to administer the provisions of those Acts without fear or favour in the public interest. The Council of the Pharmaceutical Society had the important work of educating the

young pharmacist entrusted to their care, whilst the Pharmaceutical Defence had broken entirely new ground, and was carrying out a very useful work in protecting the interests of the body pharmaceutical in general. Mr. Gough's unfortunate experience showed that any pharmacist might have a similar misfortune thrust upon him at any time, and it was in order to combat actions of this kind that the P.D.L. was primarily brought into existence. The late members of the Board whom they were honouring that evening had for many years been doing an unostentatious, but extremely useful, work. Mr. Strutt had devoted no less than 27 years of his spare time to work, and he had the honour of serving a term as president. Mr. Lacey had done yeoman service both as a member and an examiner. He had served for 20 years, and for the last five years had presided over the other members. His devotion to duty was too well known to them all to require further comment. Mr. R. P. Francis succeeded his late respected uncle, Mr. Henry Francis, some 13 years ago, and during 11 years of that time had been the Treasurer of the Board. He was one of the silent sort of men, but though he did not say much he thought a lot. They were glad to honour men of this type. Mr. A. L. Ogg became a member in 1902, and their dear old friend, Dr. Farmer, although a more recent member, was well known to some of the older students as a lecturer at the College of Pharmacy. Five members out of seven made a great gap which it was hard to fill, but he believed that those who had been elected to take their places would be found just as unflinching in their devotion to the call of duty. (Applause.) When they considered the roll of pharmacists who had participated in the deliberations of the Board in the past, they recalled such honoured names as the late Mr. Joseph Bosisto, Mr. C. R. Blackett, Mr. Wm. Johnson, and Mr. H. Brind, and Mr. A. J. Owen. Then they must not forget their good old friend, the late Lord Mayor, Mr. Chas. Pleasance. Mr. Pleasance's son was there that night, and he felt they would all unite in sending his father a message that he might be relieved from the stress of ill-health which had overtaken him, and that he might be spared for a number of years. Mr. Woolnough, Dr. Cole, and Mr. Bennell, of Geelong, were other names they were familiar with. He (the chairman) would have the honour of presiding over the deliberations of the Board during the next few months, and he hoped that when the term of office expired he would be found to have justified the choice of his colleagues. The Acts of Parliament which the Board had to administer were fortunately not party questions, and legislators of all classes could look them square in the face and view them with dispassionate minds. At the same time, when privileges were created Parliament had to regard the rights of all classes in the community; but having created those privileges they had a right to respect them also, and as Mr. Farthing had aptly said, to allow a Wages Board to interfere with the rights and privileges invested upon them would be a disaster indeed. There were a large number of men not qualified. To

imperil the titles of those who had taken the trouble to study and pass their examinations would be a positive disaster. (Applause.)

While they were drinking the health of their guests, he would like at the same time to wish *bon voyage* to Mr. Francis, and also Mr. Harold Grimwade, both of whom were shortly leaving for England. They were very pleased to see Mr. Grimwade with them that evening. Indeed, he thought no representative gathering of pharmacists was complete without the presence of Mr. Grimwade, Mr. Fripp, Mr. Francis, and Mr. McRoberts. In wishing Mr. Grimwade and Mr. Francis *bon voyage*, he hoped they would have a pleasant journey and happy time whilst away, and a safe return in a few months' time. (Applause.)

Mr. Strutt, who was given a great reception, rose amidst cheers and the waving of handkerchiefs, to respond to the toast. He said it was indeed a privilege to be present on such a memorable occasion. He had always given his services to the Pharmacy Board freely and ungrudgingly, and had always endeavoured to discharge his duties with a keen sense of fairness and justice. From his colleagues he had invariably received kind consideration and valuable help, and he felt it would be churlish on his part not to acknowledge the kind words which had been given utterance to that night. Although he had retired from the Board, and would in all probability shortly be leaving the Council, he would still take a keen interest in pharmaceutical affairs, and he trusted that the high position which pharmacy had attained in this State would be maintained in all its integrity and worthily upheld by their successors on the Board. (Applause.)

Mr. Lacey said that he also could very heartily respond to the toast. As they had heard he had been a member of the Board for the last 20 years, and during that time he had learned a great many things, one of the principal of which was that pharmacy in Australia was on a very high footing. When he visited England some four years ago he found things in a very bad state. He saw the British Society struggling to get power to impose a compulsory curriculum, which they in Victoria had obtained years before. Pharmacists had to supplement their incomes by taking up all sorts of outside lines. He was very pleased to see that pharmacy in Victoria had been raised to such a high position. He believed that the old order of things had passed away. He was inclined to think that the old members of the Board were getting a bit rusty, and that new blood was wanted. He was very glad to see new life being imparted into the Board's work. The P.D.L. had been one of the best things that had ever happened in Victoria, and so long as its chairman kept things in hand and did not attempt to go too fast, only good could result from its efforts. (Applause.)

Mr. Francis said that Mr. Towl was right when he described him as one of the silent members. His forte was not public speaking, and he knew that he could not adequately express his appreciation of the magnificent reception they had given the retiring members that evening. He had esteemed it an honour to be a member of the Pharmacy Board for so many years. They had been a happy and united family, and he always looked forward to the monthly meetings. He was

glad to see the new members coming along to fill the places of the old ones, and wished them every success, and he trusted that when the time came they would not lag superfluous on the stage, but would make way for younger men. (Cheers.)

Dr. Farmer said that pharmacists had always been extremely kind to him, and he would always remember the present occasion with gratification. He must say he never felt quite at home on the Board. He felt he was not a practising pharmacist, and that his interests lay partly in another direction. Then he detested examinations, and felt that the tendency nowadays was to exaggerate their importance. He also sometimes felt that the Board was a little too exacting in imposing penalties. He was inclined to pass over harmless trivialities and give a little free rein to the students. He was delighted to see the part Mr. Buckhurst was playing in connection with pharmacy. His enthusiasm was boundless, and so long as he did not allow it to overshadow his judgment all would be well. He thought that Mr. Shillinglaw had done a great deal for pharmacy, and he hoped that something substantial would be done in the way of a testimonial for him. He thanked them all for their good wishes, and could only reiterate his delight at being present once more among them.

Mr. Grimwade also expressed his warm appreciation at the chairman's kindness in associating his name with the toast. He was leaving for England the next day, and would assuredly keep his eyes open whilst away, although he must say that on the last occasion on which he visited the old country—some ten years ago—he found there was very little to be learned. His experience was that Victorians had very little to learn so far as pharmacy was concerned. Naturally, he was on the look-out for new ideas, and perhaps on this occasion he would be more successful than he was last time. Whilst on his feet he desired to propose a toast which was not on the official programme—that of

The Pharmacists of Victoria,

and in doing so he referred to the prosperous conditions which he obtained during the past few years. The fact that such a representative gathering had assembled that evening was in itself an indication that times were good. He was indeed glad to see that pharmacists throughout the State were not unmindful of good deeds done, and that they had attended in such numbers to do honour to those who were so deserving of praise for their untiring efforts in the interests of those with whom they were so intimately connected for so many years, and who were now leaving the battle-field to make way for younger, and perhaps more vigorous men. (Applause.)

Mr. Sayer responded on behalf of the present members of the Board, and said he was very pleased to be present at such a brilliant gathering. Mr. Grimwade had referred to the prosperous times, and he hoped they would long continue. The same speaker had also referred to his visit to London some ten years ago, when he found that there was not much to learn from British pharmacists. In his opinion, Victorians could hold their own in any part of the world. Mr. Rees had mentioned that in Buenos Aires pharmacists had

to undergo a seven years' course. He doubted whether that seven years was any better than the four years' course required in Victoria, but be that as it may, there was no gainsaying the fact that the function they had the honour of attending that evening was unique in the annals of pharmacy, and would long live in the memories of those who were privileged to be present. He fully believed that the success of the evening was due to the P.D.L., which had brought pharmacists together in a most remarkable way. Two years ago such a gathering would have been almost impossible. Pharmacists had since awakened to the necessity of better organisation, and it was a pleasure to see the new life which was being instilled into all matters affecting their welfare.

Mr. Champion responded on behalf of the Pharmaceutical Society, and alluded to the many matters which the Council from time to time undertook. Members of the Council gave up a great deal of time to the work, and had the interests of pharmacists greatly at heart. (Hear, hear.) The pioneers had set a high standard which it was their endeavour to steadfastly maintain. He trusted that the Council would never depart from the traditions of the past, but always keep in view the aims and aspirations of those whose devotion to duty was so inspiring and so encouraging to those who were now following in their footsteps. (Applause.)

The Visitors.

Mr. A. R. Bailey said that this toast, although the last, was not the least, because they had with them two important visitors, who were also their guests, for that evening. He referred to Mr. W. A. Callaway, the Under Secretary of the Chief Secretary's Department, which supervised the work of the Board, and to whom they naturally looked for guidance and assistance in carrying out their important duties. When they endeavoured to go too fast Mr. Callaway applied the brake. (Laughter.) Their other visitor, Mr. T. O'Callaghan, the Chief Commissioner of Police, had also rendered valuable assistance to the Board by affording facilities which materially helped the work of administering the Poisons Act in country districts. He extended a hearty welcome to both of these gentlemen, both of whom were no doubt familiar with the important work the Board and the College undertook. The College of Pharmacy had been established for 32 years, and during that time over 7000 candidates had been examined. This work necessarily could not be carried out except at very great expense. The Government very generously had given an annual grant of £500, which he believed results amply justified, but as the salaries of the lectorial staff absorbed £1100, it would be readily seen that the grant alone was not sufficient to enable them to carry on. Their income was supplemented by students' fees, and the Society itself had contributed some £6000 towards the education of the students attending the College. Not only were pharmaceutical students trained for their calling at the College of Pharmacy, but the medical, dental and veterinary students also received part of their instruction there. Immense sums of money had been expended in providing facilities for veterinary education, yet this year there were only four students. Last year

nearly 200 students passed through the College of Pharmacy. Yet their grant was only £500. They were exceedingly cramped for room; increased facilities were sadly wanted, yet all they had been able to accumulate with most careful and economical administration was £500, which was the amount at present available to extend their building and provide the much-needed additional accommodation. He simply mentioned these facts so that when the estimates were being considered in the House the members present might be acquainted with the work which was being done, and could have some idea of the important functions which the College undertook in the way of specialised technical education. Then the seven members of the Board gave a large amount of time to examining candidates. This was quite an honorary duty, yet it involved a large amount of time. The members of the Board gave about 28 or 30 days a year to examination work. They set the papers, examined them, undertook the oral work, and conducted the examination in practical dispensing. It was a no light task, and he thought that the State was fortunate indeed in getting this work done at so small a cost. The members of the College Council devoted a day and a half a month to the work of the College. It was willing service, and all that they asked in return was a very moderate assistance from the State. (Applause.)

Mr. Callaway said he was very pleased to be present. It was a unique distinction for him after forty years' experience. He had spent a delightful evening. He supposed that to pharmacists life was a comedy, because they made other people feel—he could almost say, like Samuel, "Almost thou persuadest me to be a pharmacist," but though he could not be a pharmacist, he could be a friend of pharmacists, and possibly in a small way might be able to render them some service. He was very grateful to the President for his kind invitation to become their guest for the evening. It was an auspicious occasion, and one to be remembered, and he was very glad indeed to have had the privilege of doing honour to those who were now giving up their strenuous work after so many years' faithful service. (Applause.)

Mr. O'Callaghan, who was well received, responded in a humorous speech. He was inclined to quote Moliere, and ask himself what he was doing in this galley? Mr. Bailey had said he had been able to assist the Board. Anything he had been able to do in this direction he was pleased to do. He knew something of the work which the Pharmacy Board was called upon to undertake. His friend, Mr. Buckhurst, had kept him well informed regarding this. He was always glad to help other public bodies in the performance of their duties, and to do his best for the public of this State. The function had been so eminently successful that he thought they ought to make it an annual one. (Applause.) Anything he could do to forward their interest he would do gladly. They had his goodwill and his best wishes, and he could only again express the great pleasure it had been personally for him to be present amongst them.

Thanks to the Chairman.

Mr. McWhae said that there was one more important toast, and he asked them to drink it with enthusiasm—that of the chairman, who had so ably

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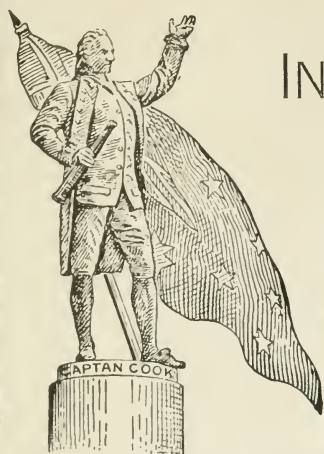
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presided over them that evening. In proposing this toast he would like to advise the Board to be very careful about going to Parliament. At the same time he commended the work of organisation which was going on. Pharmacists were now making themselves felt in the community. When the solicitors' clerks recently secured the privilege of registration, the legal professors were caught napping. If they had been organised they would have staved off the encroachment of their rights. Pharmacists might regard the Legislative Council as their friend. Personally, he would always be willing to help them in any way in his power, and he trusted they would not hesitate to come to him if they wanted anything done in the future. (Applause.) He asked them to drink health and prosperity to the chairman.

Mr. Towl briefly responded. He was always ready to do his best for those he represented. He was proud to occupy the position of chairman at such a successful function. It was the most representative gathering of pharmacists he had ever attended, and he hoped it would be the forerunner of other similar meetings in the future. Pharmacists had learned the value of organisation, and there was now a greater unity amongst them than had ever obtained in the past. Too long they had contented themselves with keeping themselves in the background. New men, new methods. The advance made during the past few months was an important one, and he believed they did not yet fully realise the valuable results which would accrue if they remained true to their calling and firm in their determination to give their undivided support to those who were endeavouring to improve their lot and bring about a more prosperous state of things. (Applause.)

The evening terminated with "Auld Lang Syne."

Pharmaceutical Society of Australasia.

The monthly meeting of the Council was held at the College of Pharmacy on the 5th March, 1913. Present:—Mr. Bailey (in the chair), and Messrs. Church, Cossar, Champion, Francis, Imes, Owen, Pickford, Rankin, Strutt, and Taylor. An apology was received from Mr. Kernot.

Election of Members of Council and Auditors.—Mr. Samuel Baird, returning officer, intimated that the retiring members of the Council, Messrs. Bailey, Champion, Kernot, and Rankin, had been duly nominated, and re-elected without opposition; and that Messrs. Strangward and Woodward had been re-elected auditors.

Correspondence.—Mr. G. Watkins (Brisbane), Hon. Treasurer of the Australasian Pharmaceutical Conference, wrote, forwarding receipt for £19 5s. 8d., balance of Australasian Pharmaceutical Formulary Account.—From Miss Constance Andrew, Auburn, returning her certificate of membership of the Society.—From Mr. R. C. Cowley, Brisbane, Queensland, intimating that he had resigned from the position of Hon. Scientific Secretary of the Australasian Pharmaceutical Conference.

The following students acknowledged the receipt of their Intermediate Examination Certificates:—W. F. Philpott, F. W. Florance, Edward Potter, G. S. Corson, J. Hearn, Chas. G. Wood, B. Bessmere.

From the Secretary Pharmaceutical Society, Queensland, conveying the thanks of the Queensland delegates who attended the Conference to the Society for the attention and kindness shown them during their attendance at the Conference.

The Solicitor to the Society forwarded a draft of the proposed regulation in reference to the admission of Associations to the Society. The draft was agreed to, with minor alterations, and will be submitted to an extraordinary meeting of the Society to be held on the 26th March.

Election of New Members.—The following new members were balloted for, and duly elected:—Terence McSwiney, 115 Sydney-road, Brunswick; Herbert Alfred Baird, 215 Elizabeth-street, Melbourne.

The Fifty-Sixth Annual Report.—The draft of the report for submission to the annual meeting to be held on the 26th March was laid on the table.

Distribution of Prizes.—It was decided that no conversazione be held this year, and the prizes to the successful students of the year 1912 will be presented at the annual meeting.

Reduction of the Entrance Fee.—The question of the reduction of the entrance fee to be paid by members on joining the Society was discussed at some length—some members of the Council being in favour of its abolition, while others thought it should be reduced. Power was given in the articles of association for the Council to deal with the matter by resolution. Mr. Pickford moved:—"That an applicant for membership shall pay to the Society before proceeding to his election an entrance fee of 10s. 6d., this resolution to take effect on and from the 5th March, 1913, and that paragraph 15 of the Articles of Association fixing the entrance fee at £1 1s. be, and is hereby rescinded." The motion was seconded by Mr. Rankin, and carried.

The business for the annual meeting was discussed.

The solicitors to the Society furnished an opinion that there was no power under the Articles of Association to apply the funds of the Society for entertainment purposes.

The Council went into Committee, and on resuming adjourned.

A Shaving Paste for Hospitals, etc.—(E. White in St. Thomas Hospital Gazette).—To two parts of thin tragacanth mucilage add 5 parts stearine and enough Na₂CO₃ to emulsify it. Warm and mix well. Add 25 parts of paraffin (probably liquid paraffin is meant.—H.C.D.), and then 10 parts of perfumed alcohol whilst cooling. The unctuous paste that results is to be spread over the beard or hair and will greatly facilitate shaving, owing to its property of softening the skin and hair.

Pharmaceutical Society of Australasia.

FIFTY-SIXTH ANNUAL REPORT.

The Council have the honour to present the following report of its proceedings for the year 1912:—

The fifty-fifth annual meeting was held at the College of Pharmacy on the 14th March, 1912, when the report and statement of receipts and expenditure for the year 1911 were received and adopted.

Retiring Members of Council, and Auditors.

Messrs. D. A. Cossar, C. G. Ines, E. G. Owen and H. B. Taylor, who retired by effluxion of time, were duly re-elected without opposition. Messrs. Strangward and Woodward were also re-elected auditors.

Office-bearers.

At the meeting of the Council held on the 3rd April, 1912, Mr. E. T. Church was elected president, Mr. A. R. Bailey vice-president, Mr. E. G. Owen honorary treasurer, and Mr. D. Rankin honorary librarian. The following committees were appointed—Education and Business: Messrs. Cossar, Francis, and Pickford. Finance: Messrs. Champion and Taylor. Mr. Samuel Baird was re-appointed returning officer.

The College of Pharmacy Staff.

The following re-appointments on the teaching staff for 1912 were made.—Director of the Chemical Laboratory, Mr. A. W. Craig, M.A. Lecturer on Botany, Mr. Sidney Plowman, F.R.C.S., Eng. Lecturer on Materia Medica, Mr. T. E. Turner. Lecturers on Pharmacy and Materia Medica to second-year students in Medicine of the Melbourne University, Dr. F. Hobill Cole, M.D.; Mr. Sidney Plowman, F.R.C.S., Eng. To students for the degree of Veterinary Science, Dr. Allan Robertson, M.D. Demonstrator and assistant: Mr. F. T. Parry.

The lectures at the College commenced on the 3rd February, and the following classes were enrolled:—Pharmaceutical students, 32; Dental, 32; Veterinary, 8; Medical, 51; Laboratory, 47; Practical Pharmacy, 6; making a total of 170.

The examination for the College Certificate was held in June and December. 72 presented themselves, and 21 passed.

College Class Prizes, 1912

The following were the awards of the examinations:—

Chemistry—

Silver Medal—Ralph Barnes.
Bronze Medal—Charles Gilbert Wood.
Certificate of Honor—Walter Widdowson.
Lecturer's Prize—Charles Gilbert Wood.

Materia Medica—

Silver Medal—Ralph Barnes.
Bronze Medal—Doris A. Smith.
Certificate of Honor—Walter Widdowson.
Lecturer's Prize—Ralph Barnes.

Botany—

Silver Medal—Doris A. Smith.
Bronze Medal—Ralph Barnes.
Certificate of Honor—Irene M. Hearn.
Lecturer's Prize—Aldehaid M. M. Ulrich.

The Gold Medals—

No student obtained the required average of 75 per cent. for the Gold Medal, and the President's Pharmacy Prize.

C. R. Blackett Memorial Prize (for the best Herbarium).—There were no entries for this competition.

The Lecturers' reports, which deal with the work of the year 1912, were received, and published in the "Australasian Journal of Pharmacy" in December, 1912.

Representation on the Faculty of Medicine.

Dr. F. Hobill Cole, M.D., was again nominated for the year 1912, as the representative of the College of Pharmacy on the Faculty of Medicine of the University of Melbourne.

Amendment of the Articles of Association.

An extraordinary general meeting of the Society was held on the 14th March, 1912, for the purpose of altering the Articles of Association, to provide for voting by proxy. The amendment provides that:—

"The instrument appointing a proxy shall be in writing, typewriting, or print, under the hand of the appointor, in the form set out in the Fourth Schedule. No member shall be appointed a proxy who is not entitled to vote at the meeting, or any adjournment thereof, for which the proxy is given."

"The instrument appointing a proxy shall be sent by the appointor to the member appointed not less than 48 hours before the time for holding the meeting, and the instrument of proxy shall be deposited at the office of the Society not less than 24 hours before the time for holding the meeting or adjourned meeting, as the case may be, at which the member named in such instrument proposes to vote, and no proxy shall be entitled to vote except at the particular meeting mentioned in the instrument or any adjournment thereof, or upon every poll that may take place at or in consequence of any such meeting or adjournment."

The amendment was carried and confirmed at an extraordinary general meeting, on the 3rd April, 1912.

The Appointment of an Analyst.

In the report of the Council for 1911, reference was made to the advisability of appointing an analyst to furnish reports and analyses to members of the Society, in connection with any legal proceedings which might be taken under the Pure Foods and Drugs Act. This arrangement came into operation in February, 1912, and an intimation was sent to every member, inviting them to take advantage of the facilities offered as a ready and economical means of obtaining analyses of articles affected by the Pure Foods Act.

The response was not, however, what was anticipated, and at the expiration of the arrangement with the analyst, it was decided, as the matter had not been a success, to terminate the agreement so far as the Society was concerned,

who took no further responsibility. The analyst has undertaken to furnish direct to members reports and analyses at a reduced scale of charges. The Council trust that this arrangement will work satisfactorily.

The Australasian Pharmaceutical Formulary.

The new edition, which was published early in the year, as the outcome of a resolution passed at the meeting of the Australasian Pharmaceutical Conference, held in Sydney in January, 1911, is now in the hands of every Pharmaceutical Society in the Commonwealth and New Zealand. The proposal that copies should be distributed to medical men has been successfully carried out in Victoria by local organisations in suburban and country districts.

Royal Commission on Standards for Food and Drugs.

Dr. J. Ashburton Thompson, who was appointed a Royal Commission to take evidence in each of the States, held his first sitting in Melbourne on the 9th October. Messrs. Church and Rankin were appointed by the Council to give evidence; but in consequence of the illness of Mr. Church, Mr. Bailey took his place. The examination of the various witnesses was of an exhaustive character, and dealt with the recommendation made by the Departmental Conference on Standards for Food and Drugs, which sat in Sydney in June, 1910.

Dr. Ashburton Thompson's report is now in the course of preparation and will shortly be issued.

The Australasian Pharmaceutical Conference.

The fourth meeting of the Conference which is held in conjunction with the meeting of the Association for the Advancement of Science, was held in Melbourne in the month of January, 1913, when all the States of the Commonwealth, with the exception of Tasmania, were represented. At the meeting of the Conference held in Sydney in January, 1911, it was found that the constitution and rules adopted at the meeting of the Association held in Brisbane in January, 1909, required revision, and the amendments required were left to the Executive Committee of the Association in Victoria. These were duly approved, and the Conference met under the new rules. The retiring president, Mr. A. Wadsworth, President of the Pharmaceutical Society of New South Wales, delivered an address, and Mr. A. R. Bailey, the president of the Pharmaceutical Society of Australasia, was inducted president. Many interesting papers were read, both at the College of Pharmacy and the Melbourne University, which was the meeting place of the Australasian Association for the Advancement of Science. During the Conference several social functions were held, which tended greatly to promote harmony and good feeling between those who attended the meeting.

General.

Dr. T. P. Dunhill, who for some years held the position of Lecturer on Materia Medica to medical students of the Melbourne University, being unable to spare the time from his professional duties, resigned. His resignation was accepted with regret, and Mr. Sidney Plowman, F.R.C.S., Eng., was appointed to the position.

The British Medical Association (Victorian Branch), brought under the notice of the Council a resolution which had been adopted in reference to the abolition of spoons as a measure for medicine. As the matter was one of interstate interest, it was thought desirable to refer it to the Pharmaceutical Conference, which would shortly meet, and to invite representatives from the British Medical Association to attend. This course was adopted, and a recommendation agreed to as to the course to be pursued in future.

Mr. E. T. Church, acting under medical advice, tendered his resignation at the October meeting as President of the Society. Regret was expressed at the cause which had made it necessary for Mr. Church to adopt this course. The resignation was accepted with regret, Mr. A. R. Bailey, vice-president, being elected to fill the vacancy.

Obituary.

During the year the deaths of several old and esteemed members of the Society have been recorded. Amongst the most prominent, mention may be made of Mr. Thos. Huntsman, Fitzroy, who was for several years president, and a member of the Council; Mr. Francis Barnard, of Kew, a man of high scientific attainments; Mr. Albert E. Hughes, North Melbourne, at one time a member of the Council, and a past Vice-President; Mr. Ernest Wade, Geelong; Mr. John Davidson, Bundaberg, Queensland; and Mr. Charles Parker, Essendon.

Pharmaceutical Defence Fund.

At a meeting of pharmacists of the metropolitan districts, held at the College of Pharmacy on the 18th June, amongst other matters dealt with was the case of Mr. F. H. Gough, Pharmacist, of Echuca, who was the defendant in an action brought against him for alleged unskilful treatment, the jury having returned a verdict of £200 and costs against him. It was decided at the meeting that some practical sympathy should be shown to Mr. Gough, and a committee was formed for the purpose of raising a fund. A most generous response was made to the appeal, and a sum of £300 was received, which was handed to Mr. Gough on the 27th July.

The outcome of this case has been the formation of the Pharmaceutical Defence Ltd., the principal objects of which are to insure its members against claims in cases similar to that of Mr. Gough's.

Wages Board for Chemists.

A petition was presented to the Minister of Labour asking for the appointment of a Board to regulate the rates of wages to be paid to all persons employed in dispensing and the sale of drugs. Representations were made to the Minister that chemists were compelled by the Medical Act, Part 3, to undergo a certain course of training before they could become legally qualified to practice their calling, and that it was considered that the interest of registered assistants and those who were in course of completing their qualification, would be detrimentally affected by the appointment of a Board.

A deputation of master chemists waited on the Minister and discussed the matter with him, with the result that he decided that he would not at

present proceed with the resolution, owing to the doubtful effect it might have.

The Victorian Optical Class.

The arrangements in connection with the class in optics, which were conducted at the College of Pharmacy in conjunction with the Victorian Optical Society, have been carried out in a highly satisfactory manner. Thirty-four students attended the course of lectures, and presented themselves for examination.

The Members' Roll.

During the year 12 new members have been elected, and a proposal will be submitted to an extraordinary general meeting of the Society, to be held on the 26th March, 1913, for the admission of associate members of the Society.

The Benevolent Fund.

There has only been one claim on the fund during the year, and the balance to the credit of this account now stands at £493 7s. 6d.

The Trust Account.

The sum of £100 has been transferred to this account during the year.

The duly audited statement of receipts and expenditure for the year will be submitted for adoption at the annual meeting.

Attendance at Council Meetings.

There have been twelve meetings of the Council and two special general meetings during the year 1912, at which the attendance was as follows:—Messrs. A. R. Bailey, 14; E. T. Church, 9; D. A. Cossar, 9; J. Champion, 5; G. Francis, 11; C. G. Imes, 8; W. C. Kernot, 4; E. G. Owen, 14; J. C. Pickford, 13; D. Rankin, 9; H. B. Taylor, 12; H. Shillinglaw, 14.

The Fifty-sixth Annual Meeting.—In accordance with the provisions of the 26th section of the Memorandum and Articles of Association, the annual meeting of the Society will be held at the College of Pharmacy, Melbourne, on Wednesday, 26th March, 1913, at 11 a.m., at which the annual report and financial statements for the year will be presented for adoption.

A. R. BAILEY, President.

HARRY SHILLINGLAW, Secretary.

Statement of Receipts and Expenditure of the Pharmaceutical Society of Australasia.

1st January to 31st December, 1912.

1912—January to December.		1912 January to December.	
To Balance	£68 9 0	By Honor Boards	£9 17 6
Members' Subscriptions	201 0 6	Auditors' Fees	4 4 0
Rent	30 0 0	Law Charges	6 15 6
Australian Pharmaceutical Formulary	16 18 10	Expenses of Election, etc.	5 3 6
		Entertainment Account	5 0 0
		Journal of Pharmacy	65 0 0
		Stationery, Books and Printing	14 0 0
		Typewriter	10 10 0
		Analyst (A. H. Koch)	22 11 0
		Insurance	1 12 5
		Salaries	50 0 0
		Light, Water, and Fuel	5 0 0
		Wages	84 0 0
		Stamps and Petty Cash	12 10 0
		Telephone	2 14 5
		Subscription, Aust. Pharmaceutical Conference	2 2 0
		Balance	15 8 0
	£316 8 4		£316 8 4

Statement of Receipts and Expenditure of the College of Pharmacy, Melbourne.

1st January to 31st December, 1912.

1912—January to December.		1912—January to December.	
To Balance	£43 2 0	By Typewriter	10 10 0
Students' Fees	1145 15 3	Honor Boards	9 17 6
Examination Fees	114 9 0	Auditors' Fees	4 4 0
Government Grant	500 0 0	Examination Fees	82 19 0
		Advertising	0 9 0
		Stationery and Printing	13 5 5
		Building Trust Account	100 0 0
		Insurance	4 0 0
		Salaries of Staff	1042 0 0
		Light, Water, Fuel	10 1 1
		Repairs to Building	32 8 5
		Wages	185 2 6
		Stamps and General Charges	30 9 4
		Telephone	2 14 4
		Fees to Lecturers	45 16 0
		Apparatus, etc.	36 2 11
		Conversazione	24 8 3
		Balance	129 18 6
	£1,803 6 3		£1,803 6 3

Balance Sheet of the Benevolent Fund Account of the Pharmaceutical Society of Australasia.
1st January to 31st December, 1912.

To Balance Savings Bank	£234 17 7	By Donations - Funeral Expenses	£7 3 6
" Deposit Receipts—		" Deposit Receipts—	
National Bank	£100 0 0	National Bank	£100 0 0
Colonial Bank	150 0 0	Colonial Bank	150 0 0
	250 0 0		250 0 0
" Interest on Deposit Receipts	£8 0 0	" Balance Savings Bank	243 7 0
" " Savings Bank	7 13 5		
	15 13 5		
	£500 11 0		£500 11 0

Building Trust Account.

To Deposit Receipts—		By Deposit Receipts—	
Colonial Bank	£250 0 0	Colonial Bank	£550 0 0
" "	200 0 0	" Savings Bank Balance	21 0 0
	£450 0 0		
" Transfer from Pharmaceutical Society	100 0 0		
" Savings Bank	7 10 0		
" Interest Received	13 10 0		
	£571 0 0		£571 0 0

Audited and found correct.

W. O. STRANGWARD, F.I.A.V. } AUDITORS.
 THOS. WOODWARD, F.C.P.A. }
 EDWD. G. OWEN, Hon. TREASURER.

Melbourne, February 4th, 1912.

Pharmaceutical Defence Limited.

A meeting of the Directors was held at the College of Pharmacy on Wednesday, March 12th. The President (Mr. Buckhurst) in the chair, and Messrs. Cornell, Gulliver, Peters, Rankin, and Towl. Apology from Mr. Francis.

Correspondence from Mr. D. McLeod, M.L.A., acknowledging letter of thanks in connection with his assistance *re* Wages Board.

The Life Company of Australia, forwarding membership fee on account of H. J. Wells, Kyneton.

Mr. L. A. Koch, in reference to the conditions pertaining to Pharmacy in Melbourne and suburbs. Mr. Towl said that Mr. Koch's letter was a very valuable one. It showed that pharmacists were giving thought and attention to the problems surrounding their businesses, and the Directors welcomed letters of this kind.

Mr. A. Bell, Inglewood, wrote, congratulating the Directors on inducing the Pharmacy Board to secure the services of the Police in country prosecutions.

The Chief Inspector of Factories, intimating that the complaint, made by a member, that two pharmacists had been keeping open after 8 p.m., had been investigated, and the law had been found to be complied with in each case.

Credit notes were received from the I.O.A. for insurances effected on account of Messrs. Dyte, Butchers, Taylor, Gabriel, Gadcke, Chemist's Cricket Club, Cathcart, Clarkson, and Hill.

Chairman's Visit to Adelaide.—Mr. Buckhurst reported that, on the urgent invitation of the South Australian Pharmacists, he visited Adelaide on March 6th, and addressed a representative meeting of chemists on that evening. He was very cordially received, and, after fully explaining the Defence proposals, was gratified by the fact that every pharmacist present decided to

become a member of the P.D.L. He thought that as a result of his visit the membership would be considerably augmented.

The meeting elected an Advisory Committee to deal with local matters, and Mr. J. H. Young was appointed Secretary. He (Mr. Buckhurst) was very pleased with the result of his trip, and, although it had been a rather arduous time for him, it was satisfactory to know that the proposals had met with such general acceptance. Mr. Towl said that the Directors were quite satisfied with the result of the Chairman's mission; he desired to move a special vote of thanks to Mr. Buckhurst. Mr. Cornell said he had much pleasure in seconding the motion. Mr. Rankin said that the members had reason to be proud of what the President had done. The motion was then carried unanimously, and the action of the President endorsed.

The Directors then went into committee to deal with certain information which had been received in answer to a confidential circular which had been issued. It was resolved that the Secretary bring up a report at the next meeting.

U.F.S. Dispensaries.—The President and Secretary were authorised to attend the next meeting of the U.F.S. Dispensary Conference, with a view of discussing in a friendly manner certain matters which had been brought under notice.

Brandt's Red Cross Malt Extract.—Some correspondence was read in reference to the position of chemists in selling this line. The agents for the manufacturers undertook to bear the cost of a test case in Melbourne should necessity arise in the same way as they did in Adelaide in 1908.

Journal of Pharmacy.—It was reported that the Council of the Pharmaceutical Society was contemplating the purchase of the Journal of Pharmacy. Mr. Buckhurst moved, Mr. Rankin seconded, that, in the opinion of the Directors,

the proposal was worthy of serious consideration, and that if the purchase were made the P.D.L. would be prepared to do its part in assisting the Society to carry on the journal.

Election of New Members.—The following new members were balloted for and elected:—

Victoria:—Joseph H. Lakeland, South Melbourne; Frank Lawson, North Melbourne; Harry J. Wells, Kyneton.

South Australia:—John P. Stevens, Adelaide; F. P. Strempl, Adelaide; J. J. H. Young, Adelaide; S. A. Cooper, Adelaide; E. F. Grist, Exeter; W. H. Porter, Port Adelaide; John White, Adelaide; C. B. Flint, Semaphore; A. B. Cowling, Norwood; J. W. Snook, Hindmarsh; Wm. Patterson, Glenelg; R. E. Guenther, Adelaide; R. O. Fox, Adelaide; M. Grist, Adelaide; M. E. Moore, Mile End; W. H. Baker, Parkside.

Military Dispensers.—Mr. David Evans, Cohuna, and two other members brought under notice the disabilities of Military Dispensers in the permanent forces. It was an injustice that these men were unable to aspire to commandant rank, whilst honorary dispensers attached to the Army Medical Corps Reserve were accorded the rank of Honorary Lieutenant, although they took no active part in defence work. It was unfair that those pharmacists who were doing the actual work should only rank as Sergeant-Compounders, whilst those acting in entirely honorary capacity were given the rank of lieutenant. The medical and dental professions began with the honorary rank of Captain, and it was a stigma on pharmacists that they should be placed on so much lower a grade. It was resolved that a letter be sent to the other States, asking them to bring this matter under the notice of the military authorities, and the President and Secretary were authorised to wait on the Minister of Defence with a view of endeavouring to have the position of pharmacists put on a better footing.

Legal Advice.—The solicitor forwarded his opinion in reference to a case brought under notice by a member. The opinion was of a confidential nature, and the Secretary reported that the member had been furnished with a copy of the advice given.

The Secretary reported that the P.D.L. movement had been favourably commented on in the "Lancet," and that the official organ of the British C.D.A. had eulogised the cautious attitude of the directors in subletting their risks through an insurance office; he also reported that the financial editor of the "Sydney Bulletin" had favourably spoken of the sound position of the I.O.A., so far as the Policy-holders were concerned, and concluded by stating that under capable management the future of the company was promising.

Telephone.—The chairman said that, in his opinion, it was necessary that telephonic communication with the Secretary should be available after office hours if the work of organisation was to be efficiently carried out. Mr. Rankin endorsed this view, and moved that the telephone be installed at the secretary's residence. Mr. Gilliver seconded the motion, which was carried.

Financial.—Mr. Towl submitted the monthly financial statement, showing a credit balance of

£102. It was resolved that a further £75 be deposited in the Savings Bank, bringing the Reserve Fund up to £275.

The meeting then adjourned.

DENTAL.

Dental Board of Victoria.

Ordinary meeting was held on the 21st of February. In the absence of the President (Dr. Springthorpe), the chair was occupied by Mr. Iliffe. Also present, viz., Mr. A. L. Elvins, Mr. T. F. W. Hall, Mr. D. McGregor, and Dr. G. E. P. Philpotts, D.D.S.

Registration.—The following graduates were registered as dentists:—G. Lyons, L.D.S., H. T. Stredwick, L.D.S., C. L. Thompson, L.D.S., J. B. Wilson, L.D.S., P. Wood, L.D.S., J. Wunderly, L.D.S., C. E. King-Church, having passed the "sine curriculo" examination, and complied with the conditions of Section 10 of the Dentists' Act 1898, was registered as a dentist.

Registration of Additional Qualifications.—Mrs. Ada Tovell, M.A.C.D., L.D.S., wrote to request that her degrees should be inserted in the Dentists' Register. Application approved.

Erasure of Name from Dentists' Register.—The letter addressed to the following dentist, viz., Mr. Christopher Harrison, of Manchester, England, having been returned "unclaimed," it was decided to remove his name from the Dentists' Register.

Infringement of the Act.—The Board had under its consideration two cases in which it was alleged that there was an infringement of the Dental Acts.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

Pharmacy Board of New South Wales.

The adjourned meeting of the Board was held on 18th February last. Mr. A. Wadsworth presided, and there were also present Messrs. W. Short, C. J. Carroll and F. Gray.

A cordial welcome was extended by the President to Mr. F. P. J. Gray, the newly elected member of the Board, vice Mr. W. Blackall resigned.

Treasurer's Statement Submitted:—Cash in bank, £181 14s. 9d.; cash in hand, £3 3s.; total, £184 17s. 9d.

Pharmacists Registered.—James Christopher Holzgreffe, Deniliquin (phar. chemist of Victoria); Norman Frederick Stephens, Glebe Point (phar. chemist of New Zealand); Alfred Augustus Eftland, Nowra (phar. chemist of W. Aust.); Francis Edison Barclay, Waverley (final examination). Each was granted a pharmacist's poisons license.

Preliminary Examination.—Miss Carina Margory Irvine submitted a certificate of Junior Public Examination, Sydney University, dated 10th July, 1912, which she asked might be accepted in lieu of the Board's preliminary examination. As the pass did not include all the necessary subjects, the application was refused.

The application for the acceptance of the pass of George Smith, Preliminary Examination, Pharmaceutical Society, Ireland, 1903, in lieu of the Board's preliminary examination, was granted subject to the recommendation of the examiner.

Indentures Registered.—George Smith to Mr. G. S. Dalton, Tamworth; Jack Sydney Turner to Mr. A. G. Short, Newtown.

Examination Passes.—So as to conform to a resolution passed at the recent Melbourne Conference, it was agreed that the names of candidates passing the respective examinations of the Board be posted, in future, in order of merit; also that marks secured should in no case be disclosed to the candidate.

The ordinary monthly meeting of the Board was held on 11th March, under the presidency of Mr. T. S. Loney, in the absence of the President. Other members present were:—Messrs. W. Short, C. J. Carroll and F. Gray.

Owing to the projected absence of the President, Mr. T. S. Loney was appointed to counter-sign cheques.

Examiner's Report.—The following were reported to have passed the final examination held last month, in order of merit:—Bertram Norman Sabiel, Mosman; Horace Manning Blackall, Barraba; John Peter Vespers, Mosman; J. E. Sleeman, Roseville. Four out of the seven candidates presented for examination passed.

Pharmacists Registered.—H. M. Blackall, Barraba; Morton Stewart Clarke, Balmain; John Peter Vespers, Mosman (passed final examination); Chas. Edward Lester, Mudgee (registered under Act 40, Victoria); Wm. Henry Brookham, Albury (registered pharm. chem. of Victoria); Wm. Theophilus Garver Pinches, Glebe (registered pharm. chem. of N. Zealand); and Donald Langley Turner, North Sydney (registered pharm. chem. of N. Zealand). The last-named, having lost his certificate, made the necessary statutory declaration and produced a certificate of competency from the N. Zealand Registrar of 9th January, 1913.

Passes Accepted.—Roy Lakin Penn submitted his pass—Junior Public Examination, Sydney University—which he asked might be accepted in lieu of the Board's preliminary examination. Application granted. Miss Kathleen M. Legg submitted her pass—Dept. of Public Instruction Examination—which she desired accepted in lieu of the preliminary examination. It was accepted, subject to the approval of the examiner and a notification by him that in his opinion it was equivalent.

Indentures Registered.—Roy Lakin Penn to Mr. John Duncan, Sydney.

Pharmaceutical Society of New South Wales.

Postponed meeting of Council held on 18th February, 1913. Present:—Mr. A. Wadsworth (President), Messrs. W. Short, C. J. Carroll, A. E. Sharpe, and F. Gray.

New Members Elected.—John Benjamin Spencer, North Sydney; Wm. Henry Rushton, Dulwich Hill; Frank Edward Rowe, Sydney; Chas. Samuel Harris, Sydney.

Finances.—It was resolved to place, out of a credit balance of £174, a sum of £50 at fixed deposit.

Annual Meeting.—The date of the annual meeting was fixed for 12th March.

The ordinary monthly meeting of the Council was held on 11th March. Mr. W. Short presided in the absence of the President, and others present were:—Messrs. Gray, Carroll, Loney and Penrose.

Mr. S. V. Penrose on taking his seat was cordially welcomed by the Chairman, and made a suitable reply.

During the meeting Mr. W. Blackall attended and wished the Council and Society every success, and the Chairman wished Mr. Blackall a pleasant voyage to Europe and a safe return.

Vacancy on Council.—With regard to the vacancy on the Council owing to the resignation of Mr. R. G. Brereton, it was decided to defer electing a new councillor until after the annual meeting.

New Members Elected.—Frederick Michael Woods, Moss Vale; Patrick Peoples, Harden.

British Pharmaceutical Conference.—A letter was received from the Secretary of the British Pharmaceutical Conference which it is intended to hold in London in July next, inviting the President of the Council to attend. As Mr. A. Wadsworth will be at London during that period he intimated he was willing to attend.

Leave of Absence.—Six months' leave of absence was granted to Mr. A. Wadsworth (President), who intends visiting Europe shortly.

At the close of the meeting the Council went into committee for the purpose of discussing the draft award of the Shop Assistants' (Pharmaceutical) Wages Board, of which Mr. P. H. Curlew is the chairman. It is understood that the draft award has already been considered by the Union.

ANNUAL MEETING.

The annual meeting was held on 12th March. There was a very poor attendance of members, not more than 30 putting in an appearance, the number including the President (Mr. A. Wadsworth) and Messrs. C. J. Carroll, W. Short and F. Gray (Councillors).

Mr. Wadsworth presided.

The Secretary (Mr. A. Forster) read the annual report and balance-sheet, which were as follows:

Your Council has pleasure in submitting to you the 37th Annual Report and Balance Sheet for the year 1912. Twelve Regular and three Special Meetings, besides the necessary Committee meetings, were held. Messrs. R. G. Brereton, T. M. Snelson and W. Short retired last year from the Council by effluxion of time and were re-elected for the next three years. Mr. A. Wadsworth was elected President. Mr. T. M. Snelson was elected Vice-President, and Mr. A. E. Sharpe was elected Hon. Treasurer for the year. Mr. H. S. Brothwood received six months' leave of absence.

Your Council regrets to announce that we have lost Messrs. R. J. Alliband, J. M. Phillips and

P. J. Wheelan by death. During the year we had several interviews with Lecturers of the University with a view of inducing the University to assist in improving the lectures at that institution. We are told that there is still a lack of training in the young men who attend the University, but we could show that the Preliminary Examination has been strengthened already, and that there is power now to further increase the standard of that examination. We asked that a Director of Pharmacy be appointed by the University who could lecture in those subjects which are not yet taught at the University, and who could generally see that the lectures are suitable to the requirements of our students. A course of Practical Botany. That lectures in *Materia Medica* be held in the second year.

We have been well received by the University authorities, and we have hopes that the University will establish the lectures. The two cases of *Materia Medica* have arrived, and the specimens are shown in the office. The Society has again increased in membership, so much so that your Council deems it necessary to ask this meeting to pass a special resolution to increase the official membership from 400 to 600 members.

The Royal Commission regarding the uniform standard of drugs in the Commonwealth held their first meetings in Sydney, and we were asked to appear and make our requirements, etc., known to that Commission. Members of your Council waited upon the Commission and submitted their statements, which were communicated to the Councils of the Pharmaceutical Societies of the other Australian States, so that they also might be enabled to emphasise what we want. The main points were as follows:—Right by registered pharmacists to supply their own medicines prescribed by them and made at the time without the necessity of marking the contents on the label. Allowing variations from the standard laid down in the Pharmaceutical Codex. We asked that certain specified drugs be added to the list of exemptions from labelling by pharmacists. Besides a few further formal alterations, we asked that the sale of hypodermic syringes be prohibited, except on the order of a legally qualified medical practitioner. Having received the draft of a proposed Veterinary Surgeon's Bill, your Council formed a deputation to the Minister on this subject, and your Council is glad to be able to report to you that the Minister stated he had the desire to exempt registered pharmacists from the working of the bill altogether, meaning that the rights hitherto enjoyed by us in the matter of attending to veterinary work shall be maintained, that we can do the work and charge for the work. Much talk has been going on regarding the establishment of free dispensaries for the poor and destitute. Your Council took the opportunity of reporting to Government that our members, as well as other pharmacists, have been and are still in the habit of supplying medicine free of charge to the poor. We offered to submit to Government a list of our members right through the State who are prepared to supply the poor with free medicines as long as the medical practitioner will mark the prescription, and that we would be perfectly satisfied if Government on their side would

refund to us the absolute cost of the drugs used. Optical Classes. This matter has been discussed by your Council, and an advertisement was published in the journal asking for names of candidates. Unfortunately the response has been so nominal that the idea of opening optical classes had to be postponed until a more favourable opportunity. The value of the Defence Fund of the Society has been proved again this year. One of our members was called on for damages re alleged wrong dispensing. The matter was placed into the hands of our solicitor and the matter dropped. In connection with claims against members for such alleged wrongful dispensing, your Council has entered into connection with one of the local insurance companies to insure our members against such claims. A circular with full particulars and a proposal form has been sent to every member, and a good few proposals have come in for insurance under this heading. The cost of the premium is 11s. 1d. per £100 for the employer and 1s. for each of his assistants, less the usual cash discount of 10 per cent.

Certain irksome customs regulations regarding the sale of opium were foreshadowed. Your Council at once took advice, and in conjunction with other Pharmaceutical Societies of the other States, induced the Commonwealth Customs to alter the proposed regulation in such a manner as not to interfere with the legitimate business of the pharmacist.

The Early Closing Bill was introduced to Parliament during the last session. Your Council, assisted by some strong helpers, asked that the Bill might include us and make the closing hour at 8 p.m. We understood that this was the intention, and as a meeting of master pharmacists held in St. James' Hall endorsed this idea, your Council loyally supported the Bill in this direction. Unfortunately, other clauses were embodied in the Bill to which your Council, in the interest of members of this Society, was unable to agree. The Bill did not yet pass the Legislative Council, but we understand that one of the first bills in that House will be the consideration of the Early Closing Bill. Your Council desires to bring this to your notice, and to ask your support in trying to obtain a bill which will be suitable for the requirements of the public. You know, and you are best able to know, what the public wants in the matter of medicines, and your voice should carry conviction when speaking with Members of Parliament on this point.

Your Society was served with notice from the Shop Assistants and Warehouse Employees' Federation of Australia in the matter of the formation of a Wages Board to make an award, regulating the work, pay and conditions of labour in chemists' shops, public and private dispensaries, as the former Wages Board ceased to exist by effluxion of time, and the award of that Board would lapse in September, 1912. Your Council attended the Court, when Messrs. C. J. Carroll and J. P. A. Heit were appointed members of the Wages Board on the part of the master pharmacists. Mr. A. Wadsworth was appointed to act as advocate on behalf of the master pharmacists, and Messrs. W. H. Soul, Pattinson and Co. Ltd. before the Wages Board. About 20 meetings have

been held so far. You can understand that an enormous amount of work is put on the shoulders of these gentlemen. Master pharmacists have been asked to contribute towards the expenses of this Board, shorthand writers' work, etc., etc. Your Council desires to remind you that these expenses are heavy, and asks that all those who have not yet sent in their contribution to this work to help and send in their cheque. The work of your representatives and your advocates are done in your own personal interest, in the interest of each of you, and you are asked to help by making a contribution towards the expenses.

Seeing the enormous amount of work done by Mr. C. J. Carroll and Mr. A. Wadsworth during their term of two years' presidency of your Society, the Council decided to present them with a token of esteem, taking the shape of a photographic group of the Councillors.

It is pleasing to state that we are able to put £100 aside into the savings bank.

Your Council acknowledges with thanks receipts of journals, etc., from various sources.

Messrs. C. J. Carroll, F. P. J. Gray, T. S. Loney, A. E. Sharpe, and L. P. Williams retire this year from the Council by effluxion of time, and they only have been nominated for election for the ensuing three years.

Your Auditors, Messrs. A. McLeod and G. F. Goodwin, also retire, and have been nominated again.

Your Council have pleasure in presenting the Hon. Treasurer's financial statement for the year 1912.—A. FORSTER, Secretary.

Mr. Belcher, in moving the adoption of the report and balance-sheet, said that he was much interested in the endeavour made to induce the Sydney University Senate to assist in improving the lectures at that institution. He thought it might be possible to arrange for a post-graduate course. If it were possible to establish a degree of pharmacy so much the better, as at the same time they would be establishing a precedent that might be followed with advantage by the other States. It would anyway be a splendid thing for New South Wales. With regard to the reference to optical classes, he was of opinion that if members were circularised a large class could be formed. The report showed the enormous amount of work accomplished by the Council, the members of which were to be congratulated on results.

Mr. Nicholas seconded the motion.

Mr. W. Short, speaking in regard to the extension of the University Classes, said that it was tacitly agreed that if the Senate accepted the suggestion of the Council a Director of Pharmacy would be appointed, and the establishment of a Diploma would naturally follow. That had been agreed upon.

Mr. Tracey said all members must be pleased with the action taken by the Council in this connection.

Mr. F. Emert said that chemists generally did not realise what good work the Council was doing. One thing struck him in regard to the training of students at the University. Why could not the matriculation examination be taken instead of the preliminary examination of the Board of Pharmacy? When he was attending the University

there was a feeling that they were no part of the University. Had they matriculated they would have been on a better footing. The proposed optical classes must prove beneficial, and if chemists were wise they would join, and so enable themselves to secure some of the trade, which he assured them was worth taking on. The Society was doing good work by keeping the subject in sight.

The report and balance-sheet were unanimously adopted.

President's Address.

Mr. A. Wadsworth, the retiring president, delivered his address in the form of an *ex tempore* speech. He prefaced his remarks by saying that it was not his intention to seek re-election, and while saying so desired to thank his fellow-councillors for the honour they had done him in making him their president for three years in succession. That was not so much due to the fact that he was the most eligible, but to the fact that there were so many matters of importance pending which were coming to an issue at the time, and they considered that it would be better for him to complete what he had commenced. It was his intention to speak plainly to them, and must refer to the lack of support offered by members to the Council. They should certainly attend the meetings in greater numbers than they did, and thus give the Council the benefit of their ideas and experience. Too much altogether was left to the Council. They certainly appreciated the absence of criticism, but at the same time welcomed criticism as expressing the ideas of individual members. The report spoke for itself, and he was convinced that never since he had had anything to do with the Society had a report been presented showing so much good work accomplished. He thanked the members of the Council for support accorded him, and he might be pardoned if he specially mentioned Mr. Carroll in that connection. The work in connection with early closing and the Wages Board had entailed a very large amount of work, and practically necessitated his attention every day and all day. With regard to approaching the University to make suggestions for the better education of the rising pharmacist, he thought it was a step in the right direction. In the many interviews they had with the University authorities it was apparent that under existing circumstances a diploma only could be issued. Referring to the remarks which had fallen from a member with regard to the matriculation examination, he said that if members read the reports of the meetings of the Council they would see that the standard of the preliminary examination had been raised. It was thought by the Pharmacy Board, on the recommendation of the Council, that it was best to increase the standard. To attempt too much at once might prove disastrous. Speaking with respect to the Royal Commission on Foods and Drugs and the question of a uniform standard for drugs, he said that the stand taken was to assure to the pharmacist the right to prescribe. It was generally admitted that a chemist had the right to prescribe under certain conditions—in any ailments not of a serious nature—and they had fought for that right. They had also supported the contention that certain drugs

if prescribed by the chemist should be made known to those taking them. The number of drugs for a chemist to prescribe had been increased. Touching upon the Veterinary Surgeons' Bill, he said that in the first place pharmacists would have been almost excluded from administering drugs to animals. They had, however, taken up the position that if they could administer drugs to human beings they should be able to administer them to animals, and as a result the pharmacist was exempted altogether. This did not affect the city so much as the country pharmacist, so he would have them remember that the Society was not forgetful of the needs of their country brethren. The idea of a defence fund was an excellent one. But the council had gone one better and had recommended an insurance scheme which would afford a much-needed protection and must prove beneficial. A scheme of the kind, though somewhat different, worked with great benefit to the Melbourne pharmacists.

With regard to the Early Closing Bill, he said there had been a good deal of controversy as to what hour pharmacists should close their shops. He would have members understand that the Council had never been hostile to earlier closing. The stand they had taken was to arrange an hour at once suitable for the chemist and the public, whose interests could not be overlooked. The six o'clock proposal presented many difficulties on account of the number of urgent cases that occur after that hour. Personally he was willing to support 8 p.m. as the closing hour, and why? Because he had presided at the largest public meeting ever held by pharmacists, when it was decided that eight o'clock was the hour to be agreed upon. When the Bill was finally before Parliament the clauses were so different to what they desired that they opposed them, with the result that the Early Closing Bill was laid aside. The Wages Board matters to which he had given his best attention was not at present quite completed. I can say I did my utmost to bring about an understanding fair to both. The expenses in connection with the matter had been heavy, and the appeal made in the report for assistance was for the purpose of liquidating the cost involved. Not a penny of any sum contributed would go into the pockets of the representatives of the master pharmacists or to himself, as their advocate. The whole indebtedness had been incurred in keeping the records. The shorthand notes had cost £120 alone. The total cost was practically £160, and £100 was still wanted. It was not for him to foreshadow the future policy of the Council, he would be content to say that the Council was going to try to protect the vital interests of pharmacists, if possible, from outside trade organisations. That is to say, it would try and prevent any co-operation of trade organisations. By that he did not mean the Trades Hall or the Union, but companies and trade organisations influencing the working of the Society. That was a big order, but they were going to see if it could not be done. In leaving the chair, he would ask them to accord to the incoming President not only that support given to him, but in addition their support at any subsequent meetings. It was his wish to see the Society strengthened financially and numerically. All contentious matters were finished, so they could settle

down to a peaceful rest. The membership of the Society showed a steady increase. In 1909 it was 328; 1910, 346; 1911, 351; 1912, 371.

Election of Councillors.—The following gentlemen were declared elected:—C. J. Carroll, F. J. P. Gray, T. S. Loney, A. E. Sharpe, and L. P. Williams.

Auditors Elected.—Messrs. Angus McLeod and G. F. Goodwin.

Alteration of Rules.—On the motion of Mr. Gray, seconded by Mr. W. Short, the rules were so amended as to allow of an increase of membership from 400 to 600.

The meeting closed with a vote of thanks to the Chairman, the retiring officers, and the Secretary.

Suspicious Explosion in Chemist's Shop.—

During the night of February 19th last, an explosion occurred at a chemist's shop conducted by Edmunds Bros., 91 Oxford-street, Sydney, which caused the premises to burst into flames. Constable Condie was on duty in the street about 11 p.m., when he heard the explosion, and, turning round, saw the shop in flames. He was astonished to see a man rush from the burning building and clear off down Oxford-street into Riley-street. Having his suspicions aroused, the officer gave chase, and after a smart sprint caught his man and lodged him in the lock-up. He was subsequently charged, under the name of Edgar Albert Edmunds, with maliciously setting fire to the premises, knowing that one Annie Faddy was in the house at the time. The fire brigade was quickly on the scene, but their work was considerably hampered owing to the bursting of hundreds of bottles containing chemicals. The fight was not a long one, and within an hour the fire was under control. The premises, however, were nearly gutted. On March 4th the City Coroner held an inquiry into the circumstances surrounding the outbreak. Alfred Sanderson Edmunds, a chemist, in giving evidence, stated that he was part owner of the pharmacy business carried on at 91 Oxford-street. His mother held the principal share, and his brother Edgar's wife was another shareholder. The stock and fittings were insured for £1000. On the evening of February 19th—the night of the fire—there were about four gallons of methylated spirits, and nearly four gallons of benzene on the premises. The whole stock was worth about £700 or £800, exclusive of fittings. The takings averaged from £25 to £30 a week, and the capital value of the business was £1250. Although he was willing to sell the business, he denied having offered it for £500. He left the shop on the day of the fire at 6.30 p.m., and before leaving told his assistant to make sure about closing the doors. Witness was afterwards told by the assistant that he left the shop at 10 p.m., and saw a suspicious-looking man at the door. His brother Edgar took no part in the business, nor was he qualified to look after the shop. In his opinion, the fire was due to a vapour explosion, although he had no idea how it occurred. Both methylated spirits and benzene gave off fumes, so it might have been either or both of them that caused the fire. If the tins containing them had been left open, they would

be bound to vapourise. The company was not a registered one, but he called it Edmunds Bros. to keep it distinct from his other businesses. He never transferred stock from one shop to another. The business was purely a family affair. Mrs. Annie Faddy, who occupied the rear portion of the shop, stated in her evidence that about 10.30 p.m. she heard a loud explosion, the result of which was that the bedroom in which she and her daughter slept was completely wrecked. She lost everything she possessed by the fire. Edward Lymon, chemist's assistant, stated he was engaged by Mr. Alfred Edmunds to do leading work at three shops. On February 10th Mr. Alfred Edmunds left soon after 6 p.m., and he (witness) locked up about a quarter past ten o'clock. On closing the shop he saw a man standing on the kerbstone near the shop, which caused him to again see if the premises were securely closed. He considered the stock was worth about £600 or £700. According to the evidence of the Government Analyst (Mr. W. M. Hamlet), the fire probably occurred before the explosion, which was an after effect. It was a dangerous thing to leave benzine unsealed. Sufficient vapour could not have come through the holes he saw in the tins to cause an explosion, unless there was a fire first. He added that a person could get safely away from methylated spirits after lighting it with a match. Constable Condie said that when he caught Edgar Edmunds he (Edmunds) threw his arms about and said, "Oh, an explosion," and later added, "I struck a match when I went into the shop, blue lights went out from me to the far end of the shop, and then an explosion occurred. After hearing further evidence, the Coroner found that the premises were maliciously set on fire by Edgar Albert Edmunds, whom he committed for trial.

Alleged Medical Remedy.—On February 24th last, at the Central Summons Court, Chief-Inspector Kench, of the Health Department, proceeded against William Brown, of Rawson-place, Haymarket, for having sold an article of food—Scott's Medicinal Molasses—which was falsely described. It appeared from the evidence that the label stated it was "used in leading hospitals with marvellous results," and it was alleged the label was so worded as to induce the public to believe that it would cure a large number of diseases, including tumors, cancers, etc. The prosecution contended that these statements were false and misleading, and that the unfortunate sufferer might be tempted to try the alleged remedy instead of taking proper medical advice. The analyses showed that the substance was only ordinary crude molasses containing no medicinal properties. Defendant, who pleaded guilty, was fined £5, with costs, or in default, 14 days' imprisonment.

Injured While Experimenting.—William Thomas, a student of chemistry, residing in Edith-street, Leichhardt, was on February 23rd last experimenting, when the chemicals he was using exploded. As a result, the young man was badly injured; his younger brother was burnt about the head, while a table was completely destroyed. Both sufferers were taken to the Royal Prince Alfred Hospital, where they were treated.

Fire at Chemist's Shop.—What might have proved a disastrous fire occurred during a night last month, at premises occupied by Mr. L. V. Solomon, a chemist, at Cootamundra. The fire, which is said to have started in a box of phosphorus, was responsible for damage estimated at £50. The save was a good one, owing to the prompt attendance of the local fire brigade. The stock was insured for £400.

Milk and Flies.—At a sitting of the Royal Commission appointed to inquire into the food supply, on March 11th, Dr. J. B. Cleland, officer-in-charge of the Bureau of Microbiology, Health Department, gave evidence regarding milk and the organisms in it. He pointed out that since the inquiry commenced 20 or 30 samples of suburban milk had been tested, but he did not think that small number justified him in expressing a general opinion with regard to the whole supply of suburban milk. There were, he said, many organisms contained in milk, but they did not appear to affect adults to any extraordinary degree. But in the case of children much care should be exercised, as it was highly undesirable to give a child new milk. Boiling rendered the danger less. Some authorities considered that the number of organisms in milk was responsible for diarrhoea in children, and flies were considered by many experts a means of conveying typhoid fever organisms from one source to another. Some authorities, too, considered that they also had a definite relationship to infantile diarrhoea, but the data accumulated so far was not clear on the point. Flies undoubtedly carried typhoid organisms from infested spots, and deposited them in milk. They could carry such germs as far as a quarter of a mile. The great sources of contaminated milk, however, lay more in the treatment of the milk after reception by the consumer. Where there was a carelessly-managed milk supply there was necessarily a danger, but under Sydney conditions the greater danger was through ignorance on the part of the consumers in the way of keeping the milk cool and free from flies.

Notes—Personal and Trade.

Mr. J. J. G. McGirr, a registered chemist, has been returned as the labor representative for Yass.

H. A. Rose and Co., dispensing chemists, of George-street, Sydney, have opened a branch in King-street, in the new Culwulla Buildings.

Mr. F. Sanderson, of Wagga, intends opening a branch pharmacy in Bayliss-street, where he is building three shops.

Mr. L. M. Pattinson, managing director of W. H. Soul, Pattinson and Co. Ltd., is back again in Sydney, after an extended trip in Europe.

Hanlon's Pharmacy, Riley and Albion streets, Surry Hills, has been registered under the Firms Act. Mr. Hugh Hanlon is named as proprietor.

Ure Drug Coy., manufacturing chemists, of 8 Bridge-street, has been registered under the Firms Act. The proprietors named are—Robert Ebenezzer Ure and Chas. Sven Swanson.

Mr. Andrew Wadsworth, President of the Pharmacy Board and Pharmaceutical Society of New South Wales, intends leaving Sydney next month on a trip to Europe extending over nine months. During his stay in England he will attend the British Pharmaceutical Conference, which will meet in London in July next.

TASMANIA.

Pharmacy Board of Tasmania.

The monthly meeting was held at Hobart on the 20th February. Present: Messrs. T. Gould, H. Sidwell, M. Rushton, J. T. Weaver and W. B. Drake.

Election of Presidents.—The Registrar temporarily took the chair, and asked for nominations for President. Mr. Gould moved, and Mr. Rushton seconded, that Mr. J. T. Weaver be elected President for the ensuing year. The motion was carried unanimously. Mr. Weaver thanked members present for the honour conferred upon him, and took the chair.

The Election of Members.—The report of the returning officer at the recent election was read, which showed that Messrs. W. B. Drake, Harry Sidwell and Martin Rushton had been duly elected to serve as Members of the Board for the ensuing three years.

Correspondence.—W. G. Allen's application to be re-examined in March was further considered with the report from the Board of Examiners, and it was decided to refuse the request.

The Registrar reported having received a report from the Police in regard to the Campbelltown Pharmacy, and was instructed to give Mr. Pitt notice that he must have a qualified man in charge during his absences, or the Board would take immediate action. No report has been received regarding the Launceston Dispensary.

Mr. W. Harris wrote from Chudleigh regarding the rights of neighbouring storekeepers to sell poison. The Registrar read his reply, which was approved. Mr. J. Coombe wrote from Lovett explaining his engagement of Mr. Norman Roche, which explanation was accepted. Mr. M. Driscoll wrote forwarding indentures entered into with a chemist in Sydney. The Registrar read other correspondence in the matter, and it was decided to refer the question to the N.S.W. Registrar for further information. A letter from the Pharmaceutical Society relating to the sale of drugs by shopkeepers and grocers by storekeepers was further considered, and it was resolved that the President should interview the Attorney-General in the matter before action is taken.

New Regulations.—It was resolved that the Committee consisting of the President and Messrs. Rushton and Drake, finally revise the new regulations.

Register.—The Registrar tabled draft Register for the year 1913, which was approved and ordered to be gazetted.

Commissioner of Police reported the transfer of Mr. Henry Coventry from Devonport to Launceston.

Vote of Thanks.—Mr. Rushton moved that the Board place on record its appreciation of the services rendered by Mr. Gould as President during the last four years. The motion was carried unanimously. In returning thanks, Mr. Gould congratulated Mr. Weaver on his election, and hoped that the new President would have as pleasant a year of office as he himself had had, and was sure that all the members would heartily support him in the conduct of affairs. Mr.

Weaver, in returning thanks, referred to the new member, Mr. Sidwell, and heartily welcomed him to the Board.

Pharmaceutical Society of Tasmania.

The annual meeting of members was held in the Masonic Hall, Murray-street, Hobart, on Wednesday, 20th January.

Present: Messrs. J. A. Crisp, President; H. T. Gould, T. James, W. G. Burton, J. H. Gould, S. B. Brownell and M. Mason. Mr. Crisp presided.

The Secretary, Mr. James Reid, read the notice convening the meeting, and the minutes of the last annual meeting were confirmed.

Report and Accounts.—The Secretary read the report of the Council and the statement of accounts for the year 1912, which were adopted.

Election of Councillors.—The Secretary reported that only two nominations, viz., H. T. Gould and T. James, had been received for the three vacancies. The chairman therefore declared Messrs. Gould and James duly re-elected, and on the motion of Mr. Burton, seconded by Mr. Gould, Mr. S. Brownell was elected to fill the third vacancy. **Auditor.**—Mr. M. Mason was re-elected auditor. Reference was made to the serious illness of Mr. F. Brook Wilkinson, and the Secretary was instructed to send him a letter of sympathy from the Society.

Report of the Council for the year 1912.

Your Council has pleasure in again submitting their report for the past year. The year 1912 has been marked by several matters of great importance to pharmacists. The Shops Closing Act, which came into force on January 1st, 1912, has been a great boon to many pharmacists. Unfortunately some discrepancies in the Act have given rise to friction, but it is hoped that the year 1913 will see this removed, and all chemists placed on the same footing. Early in the year a Royal Commission on Foods and Drugs sat in Hobart to obtain evidence, and there is no doubt that the result of the Commission has been the raising of the standard of food-stuffs particularly.

An item of interest during the past year was the formation in Victoria of an association of chemists under the title of Pharmaceutical Defence Ltd. for the main purposes, of

(1) Advising and defending chemists in cases where proceedings involving questions of principle and mutual interest were brought against them.

(2) Of indemnifying its members against loss arising from mistakes in dispensing and the sale of drugs.

A similar association was formed in Hobart, but, as Pharmaceutical Defence Ltd. proposed to gain a large proportion of its income by acting as agents for various Insurance Companies, strong opposition was evinced by the Fire Underwriters' Association.

However, a preliminary agreement has been drawn out and signed, and it is expected that Pharmaceutical Defence Ltd. will be in full swing in Tasmania very shortly. In the August issue of C.D.A., under the heading of Tasmanian Notes, appeared an article which commented on

medical men in Hobart and Launceston in a most unwarrantable manner. Indignation meetings were held and resolutions passed in censure of the publication of such an article in our official organ, and assuring the medical men of our continued desire to work amicably together.

Your council has been in communication with the local branch of the British Medical Association in reference to prescribing by chemists, and at the December meeting a letter was tabled expressing a desire to meet a deputation from the Society on the subject. This conference will, no doubt, be held as early as possible this year. The fact that drugs and patent medicines are being sold by various unregistered persons in the city was also brought under the notice of your council at their December meeting, and it was resolved to refer the matter to the Pharmacy Board, recommending prompt action in the matter.

The balance-sheet is appended herewith, and members may gather the financial position therefrom. It is a matter for congratulation that we now have fifty-four members on the roll, which is a small increase on the previous year's roll.—J. A. CRISP, President.

WEST AUSTRALIA.

Dental Board of Western Australia.

At the meeting of the Dental Board, held on February 14th, there were present: Dr. F. M. Wilkinson (president), Drs. R. C. Merryweather, J. E. Ramsay, J. A. Campbell Wilson, and A. J. Wright. An application was received from Mr. L. D. Nathan, dental student, for examination, and examiners were appointed. The Registrar reported that W. J. Fimister, chemist, of Southern Cross, had been convicted of an offence against the Dental Act, and ordered to pay £5 5s. costs. The Registrar reported that 57 dentists had paid the annual licence fees, and it was decided to gazette their names forthwith.

POISONING CASES.

Cyanide of Potassium.—Two cases occurred during the month. A clerk named Reginald McDonald committed suicide at Geelong on March 12th, by taking this poison, and in another fatal case at Footscray, the evidence disclosed that the cyanide was obtained from a smelting works in the locality where the poison was used in large quantities.

Lysol cases numbered seven, mostly women. In one case where an inquest was held on March 12th, Duncan Rankin, chemist, Elsternwick, said that he usually sold about 12 bottles of lysol a day. It was largely used as an antiseptic and disinfectant, and being a proprietary article, it could only be sold in the form manufactured by the proprietors. Chemists therefore could not dilute it as suggested. He believed that Lysol had become a fashionable poison to would-be suicides, because such prominence had been given to it in the columns of the press. He did not think that

if its importation were prohibited it would meet the case, because substitutes would be made locally. If substitutes were prohibited from being sold except in a diluted form, chemists could satisfy the public demand without injuring their businesses. Dr. John Brett said that the suggestion that the press should refrain from using the word "Lysol" as far as possible. In his opinion, the names of all poisons should be suppressed. He was not unmindful of the fact that bottles containing poison, as sold in chemists' shops, were labelled "poison," and that poisons could be obtained in other places except pharmacies. It was impossible to prevent people from obtaining poison. As to diluting Lysol he thought it would be a good thing, unless it was only allowed to be sold under medical direction. Dr. C. H. Mollison agreed that if suicides were not reported in the papers, it would minimise the number of deaths to a certain extent. He thought the press should not publish any reports of inquests in cases of suicide. Mr. E. C. Davies, chemist, St. Kilda, and Mr. E. L. Fisher, chemist, Melbourne, also gave evidence. The Coroner, in returning a verdict of death from Lysol poisoning, said that the opinions expressed showed that a much broader question had arisen than the mere non-publication of the name of poisons used in cases of suicide, and that was whether the publication of evidence given at inquests was advisable. There were arguments for and against publication. Suicidally-inclined persons were undoubtedly apt to be directed to certain means of suicide by seeing such means described in the press. If, however, persons made up their minds to commit suicide, it was very difficult to stop them. The question was whether the harm of non-publication would not outweigh the good. If all poisons were sold in diluted form they could be used as medicines just the same. This was especially the case with Lysol. He felt disinclined to direct the press in the matter, as it was a question for Parliament to determine. He did not know whether it was wise to take matters away from the press in this way. However, he would consider the matter, and see what other persons in authority thought about it.

Prussic Acid.—Dr. Bernard McDonough, Toora, committed suicide on 19th February, by taking Acid. Hydrocyan Dil., which he kept in his dispensary.

Morphine.—Peter J. F. Kennedy, South Melbourne, took morphine on 9th March, with fatal results. No trace could be found of where the poison was obtained.

Strychnine.—Mary A. Fraser, wife of a rabbit trapper, McMahon's Creek, took strychnine on March 4th, and died shortly afterwards. The poison was hidden in the trunk of a tree.

Phenyle.—Amelia C. Martinson, Bendigo, died from the effects of Phenyle poisoning on March 3rd.

NOTES—NEWS. TRADE, ETC

Mr. V. S. LALOR, chemist, Yarram, has been appointed local agent for the State Government Gazette.

Mr. JOHN MAUGHAN, for some time assistant to Mr. Jas. Lacey, Melbourne, has purchased Mr. H. H. Vail's branch business at Mirboo North.

THE MARKET.—Cabled advices disclose a sharp rise in the price of Cod Liver Oil, Oil of Lemon, and Citric Acid.

MESSRS. DUCERDIN AND SAINSBURY have removed from their old warehouse to new premises at 349-356 Flinders-lane, where they have secured more commodious quarters.

THE INSURANCE OFFICE OF AUSTRALIA LTD. has been licensed to carry on business in Victoria, and a notification to this effect appeared in the State Government Gazette of 12th March, 1913.

MR. H. A. REEVES the representative of Pearson's "Hycol" Disinfectant Co., is paying his annual visit to Australia. Mr. Reeves after spending some time in Melbourne, has gone on to Sydney where his address is P.O. Box 1864.

MESSRS. ROCKE, TOMPSITT AND Co. have received a new line of Gosnell's called the "Idora" face lotion, with perfume and face powder to match. They are also showing a set of assorted manicure instruments, 1 doz. on card, which ought to sell well in this market; also a nice range of metal nail files. A fresh shipment of "Challenge" siphon nasal douches, which have been in good demand, has also come to hand. Also a new supply of pocket brush sets, containing brush, comb, clothes brush, and tooth brush, in neat leather case, which fits into the pocket easily. For the coming season they have opened a wide range of North British I.R. hot-water bottles, plain and with covers, all sizes, and with eyelet-hole.

MESSRS. FELTON, GRIMWADE AND Co. have opened up a nice assortment of Dorothy puffs, which may be had either singly or in combination, with cham is face powder sachets. They have also received supplies of a new style of earthenware hot-water bottle called "The Adaptable," which is suitable for use in motor cars as a foot warmer, as well as the ordinary purposes for which I.R. bottles are used. Messrs. F. G. and Co. have added to their list of "Trident" lines, a family set of combs—four on a card—which is a cheap and useful line, likely to sell well. Also the Trident Sanitary Towel, 1 doz. in packet, sterilised up to a temperature of 250 deg. F. They have a very fine range of "Crefos" combs, which are well worth inspection. Some handsome silver-topped bottles for dressing table use have come to hand, in addition to a new line of pump sprays.

POLICY HOLDERS AND THE I.O.A.—The position of policy-holders in the Insurance Office of Australia is commented on by the financial editor of the "Sydney Bulletin" in its issue of March 6th, as follows:—"The liquid assets of the company run to £57,356 in excess of visible liabilities, and in addition there is George-street (Sydney), property valued in the books at £15,081, and worth no doubt more. Policy-holders are therefore very well protected; assuming that the risks are reasonably well distributed, present policy-holders and a whole lot of new policy-holders need have no doubt about the company's financial position. The first few years of a fire office are invariably a time of struggle. But this company starts off

its third year with an unusually big business, and business is the foundation on which profits are built. Given capable management, the future is therefore bright."

"PAROLEINE" SPRAY COMPOUND.— "Paroleine" Spray Compound contains suitable proportions of menthol, chlorbutol and "Eucalyptia" in a basis of "Paroleine," the whole forming an excellently designed preparation to be applied, as a spray, to the nose or throat. The combination is a well-tryed one, and has been found exceedingly useful for its sedative analgesic and antiseptic effects in catarrhal conditions of the respiratory tract generally. The use of chlorbutol as the anæsthetic ingredient obviates the danger of inducing a drug habit, which is always present with sprays containing cocaine. "Paroleine" Spray Compound is free from irritating action on the mucous membranes. It is issued by Messrs. Burroughs, Wellcome and Co. in 1-oz. bottles, and is particularly adapted for use in their well-known and very efficient "Paroleine" Atomiser.

PERSONAL.

Mr. F. L. FRYER is relieving Mr. F. G. E. Hiscock, Bacchus Marsh.

Mr. S. H. KNIFE is at present with Mr. C. L. Thompson, Shepparton.

Mr. F. W. FIRTH, secretary to Messrs. Elliott Bros. Ltd., Sydney, was in Melbourne on a visit on March 17th.

Mr. E. P. PLUMMER is relieving at the Geelong U.F.S. dispensary.

Mr. A. C. LEVIS has undertaken the management of the business of the late Mr. A. E. Hughes, Elizabeth-street N., Melbourne.

At the FINAL EXAMINATION at the Melbourne University for the degree of Bachelor of Medicine held last month, five pharmacists presented themselves, namely, Messrs. P. O. Lord, Harley Grover, J. A. Smeal, John Fleming, and F. G. Meade. Up to the time of going to press the results were not available.

Mr. S. BANGS, chemist, Chapel-street, Prahran, when making up a mixture for an elderly gentleman on February 23rd, on returning from his dispensary to the shop, found the patient lying on the floor in a state of collapse. He immediately summoned an ambulance, and had the body conveyed to the Melbourne Hospital. Mr. Bangs was fortunate that the patient had not taken any of the medicine, otherwise his position might have been an awkward one. As it was, death was found to be due to natural causes. A leading city pharmacist recently had a somewhat similar experience, although in this instance the medical attention, which was promptly forthcoming, sufficed to prevent a fatality, but not until after over two hours' treatment, in the course of which nearly all the hot water bottles in the place were brought into requisition. After the chemist in question had by his promptness and resource saved the woman's life, she had the presumption to demand that he should pay the medical expenses incurred and threatened him with an action for damages if he did not.

Mr. P. McINTYRE is relieving Mr. C. T. Loughnan, Clifton Hill.

Mr. E. M. DAVIS is at present assisting Mr. H. DAVIS, High-street, St. Kilda.

Mr. E. E. LLEWELLYN, late of Ballarat, is at present with Messrs. R. W. Beddome and Co., Melbourne.

Mr. W. E. KERNOT, late of Stawell, who has been with Messrs. Beddome and Co. for some months, has gone to Sydney to take over the management of the patent medicine and perfume department of Messrs. Feldheim and Gotthelf of that city.

Mr. W. E. CLACK is relieving Mr. B. Wilksch, Yackandandah.

Mr. A. STEVENSON is relieving Mr. J. F. Hughes, Moreland, during the Easter holidays. Mr. Hughes is shortly to be married.

Mr. HAROLD W. GRIMWADE left on March 19th, with his wife, daughter and youngest son, by the R.M.S. "Otranto." He intends breaking his journey on the Continent, arriving in London about May, and remaining there until November. Prior to leaving, Mr. Grimwade entertained the senior members of the staff at luncheon at the Cafe Francaise on March 18th.

Mr. LIPSHAM, of Messrs. F. H. Faulding and Co., Adelaide, paid a visit to Melbourne during the month.

Mr. R. P. FRANCIS, of Messrs. Duerdin and Sainsbury, leaves for London by the "Themistocles" on April 11th. He expects to be away for about eight months.

Mr. W. A. GORDON, of Nagambie, has returned to take up his business again greatly improved in health by his holiday.

Mr. F. DENKES, head dispenser at the South Melbourne U.F.S. Dispensary, is leaving on a six months' holiday in Queensland. During his absence Mr. J. Barker will undertake his work.

Mr. W. L. TREEN has been relieving Mr. W. F. B. Gough, Daylesford, for a few days.

Mr. C. V. BROWNE has gone to Messrs. Dougall and Easton, Warrnambool, for the Easter holidays.

Mr. A. W. MADGE is relieving at the Prahran U.F.S. Dispensary for five weeks.

Mr. R. S. ANDERSON (late of Bain's, Swanston-street, Melbourne) is with Mr. R. C. Friedlieb, Albury, N.S.W.

Mr. T. A. LAKELAND, Ballarat, was married last month to Miss Jean L. Freeman, Williamstown.

Mr. C. J. BELLEMEY, of Sydney, who contemplated opening a fresh business at Mildura, has decided not to go on with the project.

Mr. F. CATHCART is relieving Mr. F. Lawson, North Melbourne, during camp-time. Mr. Lawson is attached to the permanent forces as dispenser.

Mr. J. G. CRICKSHANK, who is a registered chemist and druggist of Great Britain, has been engaged by Mr. C. E. Towl (C. Ogg and Co.), Melbourne.

Mr. F. J. BENNELL (Geelong) and N. CORSON (Port Fairy) were in Melbourne during the month.

Mr. G. COOK, after relieving Mr. E. Bisset, Warragul, is at present with Mr. P. J. Mulhall, Warrimour. Mr. Mulhall is spending his honeymoon in Sydney.

Mr. J. J. KISSOLL, a new arrival, is now with Mr. H. B. Taylor, Richmond.

Mr. A. J. BOTTERELL, of Bunyip, was in town during the month. He is feeling much better for his holiday.

Mr. J. R. BENNEWORTH, who recently qualified, is at present acting as locum tenens at Numurkah for Mr. F. A. Gaenther, who is away on holidays.

Mr. S. S. STRUTT, J.P., East Melbourne, has been re-elected one of the auditors for the city of Melbourne.

Mr. T. A. WILD, chemist, of Ararat, was the victim of a sad motoring accident, which occurred on March 3rd. Mr. Wild was on his way to Portland with his wife and two children; when about four miles out of Dunkeld the two front tyres of the car burst, overturning the motor, and precipitating all the occupants on the road. The chauffeur was immediately killed. Mr. Wild's face was severely torn and cut, and his shoulder broken. His wife also sustained a broken shoulder and other injuries. The five-year-old son had his leg broken and his head greatly cut. The other child also suffered minor injuries. Much sympathy was expressed for Mr. Wild in his misfortune, particularly in the Ararat district, where he is greatly esteemed.



Mr. HAROLD E. BAILEY, who left Melbourne for London in March, 1911, after completing his apprenticeship with Mr. Jas. Hislop, Windsor, attending the College of Pharmacy lectures and passing the Intermediate Examination, returned to Melbourne on March 3rd, 1913, by the G.M.S. "Freidrich der Grosse." On his arrival in London, Mr. Bailey was informed by the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain that before he could present himself for the Minor Examination it would be necessary for him to pass an examination in the subject of French. He commenced the study of this subject forthwith, and succeeded in passing within a few weeks. He then went to the

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Pharmaceutical Society of Australasia.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Annual General Meeting of the above Society will be held at the College of Pharmacy, Swanston St., Melbourne, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon on the 26th day of March, 1913, for the transaction of the following business:—

The Election of Four Members of the Council and Two Auditors.
To receive the Annual Report and Financial Statements.
To consider the services rendered by the Secretary to the Society.
And any other business of which fourteen days' notice has been given.

AND NOTICE IS HEREBY FURTHER GIVEN that immediately after the conclusion of the Annual General Meeting, an Extraordinary General Meeting of the said Society will be held at the same place, when the following resolutions will be submitted to the Society namely:—

That the Articles of Association of the said Society be altered in manner following, namely:—

The following Article shall be inserted after Article 16:—

ASSOCIATES.

16a. Provided he is not a duly qualified Pharmaceutical Chemist carrying on business on his own account or in partnership, any person who has served an apprenticeship to any duly qualified pharmaceutical chemist, may, subject to the following regulations, become an Associate of the Society:—

(a) Each Candidate shall sign and deliver to the Secretary an application in the form or to the effect following:—

To the Council of the Pharmaceutical Society of Australasia.

Gentlemen,

I desire to become an Associate of the Pharmaceutical Society of Australasia.

My full name is

and my address is

I served my apprenticeship to Mr.

of who is a duly qualified pharmaceutical chemist.

Dated 19....

Yours truly,

(Signature).....

(b) The candidate's name shall be exhibited in the office or library of the Society eight days before the meeting of the Council at which he is to be ballotted for.

(c) Each candidate shall, if the Council is satisfied as to his qualification, be ballotted for in the same manner as members are ballotted for.

(d) Associates shall not be entitled to hold office, or take part or vote at any general meeting of the Society.

(e) The annual subscription for each Associate shall be 10s. 6d. There shall be no entrance fee.

(f) An Associate on commencing business on his own account or in partnership shall from the end of the then financial year cease to be an Associate of the Society, but if he has paid two years subscriptions he shall be eligible for membership and the two subscriptions paid for the two years preceding his application for membership shall be accepted for his entrance fee if he be elected.

Should this resolution be passed by the required majority, it will be submitted for confirmation as a special resolution at a second Extraordinary Meeting, which will be subsequently convened.

Dated this 5th day of March, 1913.

By order of the Council,

HARRY SHILLINGLAW,

Secretary

Westminster College of Pharmacy, and underwent a four months' course under the guidance of Mr. G. S. V. Wills, presenting himself for the Minor Examination in December, 1911. During his stay at the College he was successful in gaining the Materia Medica medal and the senior dispensing medal. As soon as he qualified Mr. Wills appointed him demonstrator at the College, and he held that position for about 8 months. In the meantime he did some relieving work at two leading retail pharmacies in London, and received some valuable experience. He then took up the study of optics at the British Optical Institute under Dr. Max Cioque, and presented himself in 1912 for the B.O.A. Examination, which he was successful in passing. During his stay in Great Britain, Mr. Bailey visited several of the leading Continental cities. Pharmacy in London appeared to him to be on a very low standard, principally due to the severe competition of the Cash Company Chemists. The calling there was looked upon more as a trade, the professional element for the most part being entirely absent. Assistants had to work long hours, and from 45s. to 50s. a week was reckoned good pay for a qualified man. The day before Mr. Bailey left London the students of the Westminster College of the B.O.I. tendered him a complimentary farewell dinner, and gave him a hearty send-off the next morning at the Waterloo Station. Mr. Bailey, on returning to Melbourne, applied for registration on his British certificate, and was registered in Victoria at the meeting of the Pharmacy Board on March 12th. On the same day he lodged his application form for membership of the Pharmaceutical Society, a body which he thinks all young pharmacists should join. He intends, after gaining some further experience, to go into business on his own account as a pharmacist and optician.

Combustion of Nitre and Chloride of Potash.—A curious experience befell Mr. A. McDonald, Prahran, on March 8th. He had a cold and purchased some chloride of potash tablets to cure it. Calling on a friend he was advised to try some nitre, and this he purchased, and put in the same pocket, in which also was a box of safety matches. By some means the three articles came into contact, and exploded in his pocket, causing a great shower of sparks and burning Mr. McDonald severely before the conflagration was extinguished. His throat, for which the articles were purchased, rapidly became better, but the injuries caused to his hands whilst endeavouring to extinguish the flames, necessitated medical attendance and absence from duty for a week.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES AND DEATHS.

DEATHS.

DONAGHY.—On the 6th March, at the Alfred Hospital, Edward Donaghy, chemist, late of Ballarat, Numurkah and Western Australia, native of County Derry, aged 56 years.

HUNTSMAN.—On the 13th March, at Melbourne, Jeanne Marie Sophie Huntsman, aged 48 years.

OL. EUCALYPTI B.P. 1898.

OWING to the alteration of the standard characters of EUCALYPTUS OIL in the New Edition of the *British Pharmacopœia*, a large number of Eucalyptus Oils hitherto stocked by the trade containing Phellandrene, are now precluded from use for dispensing medical prescriptions.

Bosisto's "Standard Test" EUCALYPTUS OIL

Answers all the tests of the *British Pharmacopœia*.

BOSISTO'S "STANDARD TEST" EUCALYPTUS OIL

Is guaranteed to contain—

From 60 to 70 per cent. of Eucalyptol.

To have a Specific Gravity of from $^{\circ}915$ to $^{\circ}920$

To have an Optical Rotation of from $+ 3^{\circ}.5$ to $+ 6^{\circ}$.

And does not contain any Phellandrene.

In ordering, please specify Bosisto's "STANDARD TEST."

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PROPRIETARY LIMITED,

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Wholesale Agents: { Messrs. FELTON, GRIMWADE & CO., Flinders Lane, Melbourne.
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Large 1/- Size HOMŒOPATHIC PILULES AND TINCTURES

Price in London
PER DOZ.

3/- NET.

NOTE.—Abroad and in the Colonies the price is necessarily higher to cover cost of freight, import duty, etc.

Mother and Strong Potencies always sent unless otherwise ordered.



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The distinguished honor of having received commands from

H.M. the Queen.
H.I.M. the Empress of Russia.
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H.I.M. the Dowager Empress of Russia.
H.R.H. the Duchess of Fife.
H.R.H. the Crown Princess of Roumania.
H.I.H. the Grand Duchess Serge of Russia.
H.I.H. the Duchess of Leuchtenberg.
H.I.H. the Grand Duchess Olga of Russia.
H.R.H. Princess Hohenlohe-Langenberg.
H.I.H. the Grand Duchess Xenia of Russia.
H.H. the Furstin of Schwarzburg.
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H.H. Princess Reuss, &c., &c.

Is an unique example of the world-wide popularity and unparalleled excellence of the medicines.

ASHTON & PARSONS LTD.

Homœopathic Chemists, London.

Caution!

To Infringers, Imitators, or
Dealers in Imitations of

PHOSFERINE

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF
NEW SOUTH WALES.

Notice is hereby given that on the 6th day of April, 1900, the Hon. Archibald Henry Simpson, Chief Judge in Equity, ordered the Defendant Company, its servants, agents, and workpeople be restrained from selling, offering for sale, or disposing of in the colony of New South Wales. any drug not manufactured or imported by or for the Plaintiff Company under a label got up in imitation of the Plaintiff's "Phosferine" label, and it was further ordered that the Defendant Company deliver up to the Plaintiff Company all wrappers and labels so got up in infringement of the Plaintiffs' Company's rights, and pay the Plaintiffs' taxed costs.

All Information relating to the infringement or dealers in infringements of Messrs. Ashton and Parsons Ltd. Registered Trade Mark "Phosferine," will be greatly esteemed, and will be confidentially treated. Messrs. Ashton and Parsons Ltd. have given notice to their Solicitor to take action against all infringers or dealers in infringements without further warning.

All Information should be addressed to the
Proprietors of "PHOSFERINE."

Messrs. ASHTON & PARSONS Ltd.

La Bell Sauvage, Ludgate Hill, E.C.

OR TO

Messrs. J. E. EVANS-JACKSON & CO.,

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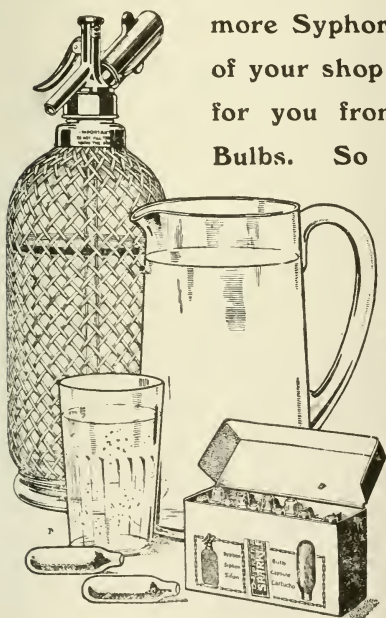
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DON'T be CONTENT to SELL BULBS ONLY

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KEROL The Guaranteed Disinfectant.

KEROL is non-poisonous, is non-toxic and non-corrosive, and contains no carbolic or cresylic acid.

The manufacture of **KEROL** is bacteriologically controlled.

KEROL forms a homogeneous and permanent emulsion.

KEROL'S high efficiency is not destroyed by the presence of organic matter.

KEROL as a bactericide is 10 to 35 times as active as carbolic acid.

READ THE FOLLOWING:

"Report upon the Carbolic Acid Co-efficient for Bacillus Typhosus of the **KEROL** in the drum marked for identification." The test was performed with a culture of B. Typhosus, which gave well-marked widal reactions with cases of Typhoid Fever.

$$\text{CARBOLIC ACID CO-EFFICIENT} = \frac{1400}{100} = 14$$

The co-efficient for Bacillus Typhosus is 14, or, in other words, so far as these tests show, this **KEROL** is 14 times as powerful a germicide for Bacillus Typhosus as Carbolic Acid is.

(Signed) T. P. ANDERSON STUART, M.D., LL.D.

(Signed) HENRY G. CHAPMAN, M.D.

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The 'Allenburys' Throat Pastilles

SOFT, DEMULGENT, PALATABLE.

In the medical treatment of most Throat Affections a simple & effective method of local application is a necessity.



The exigencies of modern practice demand the employment of a large variety of drugs in a soothing and demulcent form.

The basis of the "Allenburys" Throat Pastilles is composed of a special Pâte de Jujube which is soothing and palatable, while the local action of the drug incorporated is made more certain by the slow rate of solution of the jujube in the saliva than is the case with ordinary Lozenge or Pastille.

The following Pastilles are largely used, and have been found from long practical experience to be very efficacious:

No. 9. MENTHOL, COCAINE AND RED GUM.

Menthol, gr. 1/20th. Cocaine, gr. 1/20th. Red Gum, 2 grs.

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Eucalyptus, $\frac{1}{2}$ minim of the Oil. Red Gum, gr. 1.

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Guaiaicum, gr. 1. Chlorate of Potash, grs. 2. Red Gum, gr. $\frac{1}{2}$.

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Extract of Rhatany, grs. 2. Cocaine Hydrochlor., gr. 1/20th.

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Chlorate of Potash, grs. 2. Borax, gr. 1. Cocaine, gr. 1/20th.

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Menthol, gr. 1/20th. Eucalyptus Oil, min. 1.

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Menthol, gr. 1/20th. Eucalyptus Oil, min. 1. Cocaine, gr. 1/20th.

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Supplying Spectacles by "rule of thumb" is the road to commercial ruin.

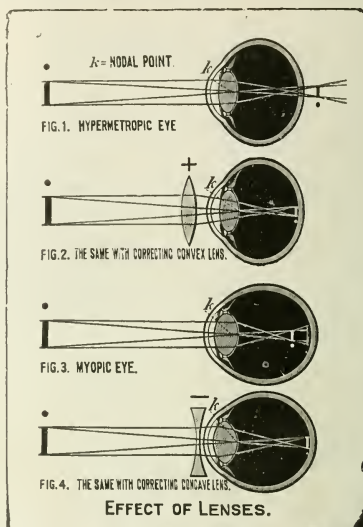
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*"I Always Countenance
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Bilious and Nervous Disorders,

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Sick Headache, Constipation, Weak Stomach,
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The Demand is unprecedented, and the Sale is by far the Largest
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STAND UNRIVALLED FOR

Coughs, Asthma. Bronchial Affections, Hoarseness, &c., &c.

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Is Efficacious, Economical, Cleanses the Teeth, Perfumes the Breath. and is a
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Special Quotations will be given for same on submitting Formulæ to us.

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REQUIRES NO SHAKING DOWN.

*The Greatest Time-Saving and Tube-Saving
Invention in Clinical Thermometers is*

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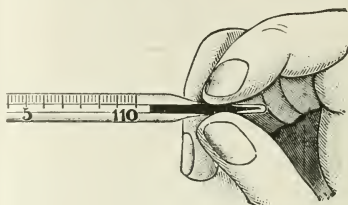
Literally—"I PUSH BACK."

Patented in the United Kingdom,
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ADOPTED BY EMINENT PHYSICIANS AND
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All our Thermometers are made from "Normal Glass," which prevents the bulb contracting, making them perfectly accurate for all time.

Glass Throughout. Hermetically Sealed. Nothing to go wrong. Will Not Roll. Made in All Kinds. Tested and Passed at Kew.



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CLINICAL
THERMO-
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In Straight Lengths.



Surgeons should see John Milne's Name on every package of these most reliable and convenient patented Ligatures, so as to avoid purchasing cheap and inferior imitations.

Each flask can be supplied in a wooden case at a small additional cost.

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We have just introduced a specially woven Gauze which is used as a basis for the above. It is uniformly absorbent, very soft, closely and evenly woven, and most economical in use, and goes twice or thrice as far as the gauze usually supplied. We medicate it with any antiseptic, and pack in one, three and six yard air-tight boxes and jars, if desired "Moist" it can be so supplied.

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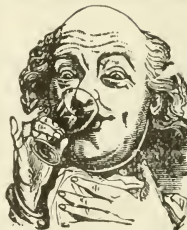
Falmouth Chambers — 117 Pitt Street — SYDNEY, N.S.W.

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THE NEXT PRELIMINARY EXAMINATION will be held on the Third Thursday and Friday in June, 1913. Particulars may be obtained from

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QUININE
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WINE**

Meets with a ready sale.

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**THE MOST POWERFUL
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THE DAINTIEST TOILET NECESSITY YOU CAN DISPLAY ON YOUR COUNTER
IS OUR

PEROXIDE CREAM

(GREASELESS)

(In attractive Opal Pots and prettily decorated Cartons.)

There is a constantly growing demand for a saleable Peroxide Cream—How good ours is, no one knows better than we ourselves. We guarantee it. We know what we are doing when we tell you "Get your money back if not satisfied." Your stocks are sure to need replenishing soon. Why not get the best for your money as long as it costs no more than the other kind?

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MANUFACTURING CHEMISTS.

WILEY'S SPECIALTIES.

DECOCTIONS—Dec. Sarsæ Jam. Co. Conc.

FLUID EXTRACTS—Ext. Cascaræ Sagradæ Liq. P.B.

Ext. Ergotæ Liq. P.B. (tested physiologically).

Ext. Hyoscyami Liq. (from English Biennial Henbane)

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CONCENTRATED INFUSIONS—Inf. Buchu Conc.

Inf. Digitalis Conc. (from English leaves).

Inf. Gent. Comp. Conc.

Inf. Senegæ Conc.

TINCTURES—Tinct. Aurantii, P.B., 1885.

Tinct. Benzoin Comp. P.B.

Tinct. Hyoscyami, P.B. (from English Biennial Henbane).

Tinct. Valerian, P.B., 1885 (English Root).

CONCENTRATED TINCTURES—These are prepared of uniform and standard strength.
One fluid part equals four fluid parts of tincture.

"LENITIVE TROPELS" (regd.). Laxative Fruit Lozenges.

"RUSCOL"—An organic compound for Eczema and Skin Diseases.

"THREE SPIRES BRAND" Preparations.

Wyleys Ltd. specially devote themselves to the manufacture of Chemists Own Name Preparations, and will be glad to receive inquiries respecting this branch of their business.

Wholesale Agents for Victoria
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ROCKE, TOMPSITT & Co., Melbourne.

Representative for Australia
and New Zealand,

W. C. B. DALY, Box 240 G.P.O. Melbourne.

PHARMACY BOARD NOTICES.

MEDICAL ACT 1890, PART III.

THE PRELIMINARY EXAMINATION

AS required by Section 88, Sub-section 4 of the "Medical Act 1890," Part III., is held at the COLLEGE OF PHARMACY, Swanston Street, Melbourne, in MARCH, JUNE, SEPTEMBER, DECEMBER.

Next Examination: MONDAY and TUESDAY, 2nd and 3rd JUNE, 1913.

The following are the compulsory subjects:—

LATIN.—Grammar; translation of simple sentences from English into Latin, translation into English of two paragraphs from *Cæsar—De Bello Gallico*, Book I., or two from *Virgil—Æneid*, Book I. *In each examination paper two passages from both of the authors will be given, but a candidate will be required to translate only two passages from Cæsar or two from Virgil.*

ENGLISH.—Grammar and composition. The University Text Book in English.

The Text Book for September and December, 1912, and March and June, 1913, will be:—"A Victorian Anthology for Schools," by M. P. Hansen. 1st Section.

The portions to be memorised are—*Tennyson: Three Songs (Break, Break, Break, The Splendour Fades (Bugle Song), The Bells)*, and *Crossing the Bar*. *Browning: Prospice, Kipling: Flag of England. Howley, England. Newbolt: Clifton Chapel. Cuthbertson: Sunrise.*

For the Examination in September, 1913, and the three following examinations, the Text Book in English will be "A School Treasury of English Literature (*Murdock*), Section IV. The portions to be memorised are—*Blow, Blow Thou Winter Wind (Shakespeare); L'Allegro (Milton); Sonnet on his Blindness (Milton); O to be a Nightingale (Keats); Australian Federation (Gay).*

ARITHMETIC.—First four rules simple and compound vulgar and decimal fractions and simple and compound proportion. Thorough knowledge of the British and metrical system of weights and measures.

GEOMETRY.—The first book of Euclid.

ALGEBRA.—So far as simple equations.

(Quality of handwriting will be taken into account in awarding marks.)

The following text-books are recommended by the Examiner:—

LATIN.—For Grammar and Composition:—

Allen's Elementary Latin Grammar.

Allen's First Latin Exercise Book.

These two books contain everything necessary for a sound and satisfactory preparation.

ARITHMETIC. Any good school treatise.

ENGLISH—Accidence and Analysis. Nesfield's Outline of English Grammar, omitting Part V.

ALGEBRA.—Any good school treatise. C. Smith's Elementary Algebra may be mentioned as a work covering all requirements.

EUCLID.—Any good school treatise on Euclid, Book I. The works by Hall and Steven, Smith and Bryant, Layng, or R. Twinkl (Tutorial Series), may be mentioned as thoroughly satisfactory manuals.

The questions given at the examinations are published in the "Australasian Journal of Pharmacy" for March, June, September and December in each year. 1/- a copy.

Candidates must give written notice of their intention to present themselves, together with the Fee of One Guinea, TEN DAYS prior to the date fixed for the examination.

REGULATIONS RE EXAMINATIONS.

1. The marks for a pass in any of the compulsory subjects of the Preliminary, Intermediate, or Final Examinations shall be not less than 50 per cent. of the maximum marks of 100.

2. Any person who fails to obtain a pass in not more than two subjects at the Preliminary, Intermediate, or Final Examinations shall be entitled after a period of three months to present himself in either or both of the subjects in which he failed at any subsequent examinations on payment of the prescribed fees.

3. If a candidate produces and lodges with the Registrar a certificate that he has, at the Junior Public or Senior Public Examination of the Melbourne University, or at some other University recognised by the Board, passed in any or all of the above subjects, he shall not be required to pass the Preliminary Examination in the subject or subjects included in such certificate.

4. Any candidate who desires a re-examination of any of the written papers sent in by him shall within seven days of the publication of the results of such examination lodge with the Registrar his application for a re-examination of such papers, and shall also pay a fee of 10s. 6d. for each and every paper examined.

5. Fees.—The Preliminary Examination on any subject, £1 1s.; the Intermediate Examination, Chemistry, Practical Chemistry, Materia Medica, Botany, £2 2s., for any single subject, £1 1s.; Final Examination, all subjects, £3 3s., for any subsequent examination, £1 11s. 6d.

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THE FINAL EXAMINATION.

IN accordance with the Provisions of Clause 40 of the Regulations of "The Medical Act 1900," Part III., an EXAMINATION IN PRACTICAL PHARMACY before the Board will be held at the College of Pharmacy on the 9th, 10th and 11th JUNE, 1913, at 10 o'clock a.m.

Candidates must give to the Registrar written notice of their intention to present themselves, together with their Indentures of Apprenticeship, the Certificates required by Section 88, Sub-division 4, of "The Medical Act 1890," Part III. and the Fee of Three Guineas, ten days prior to the day of examination.

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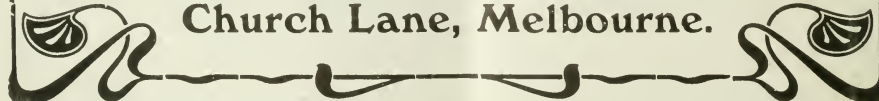
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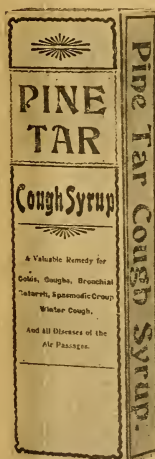
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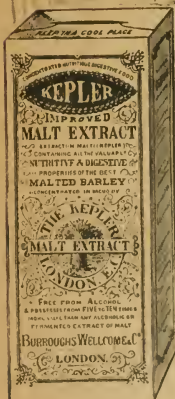


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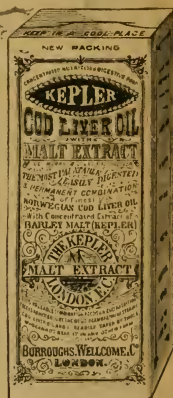
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